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ABSTRACT

During the 1982-83 school year, the California Achievement Test (CAT) was administered to students attending Montgomery County (Maryland) Public Schools (MCPS) in grades 3, 5, 8 and 11. This report describes and displays the county-wide and school test results which are further broken down by racial/ethnic group and sex. An analysis of the data found that MCPS student performance had improved slightly (1 percent), from the previous year. Of the students tested, 78 percent tested at or above the national norm average. Similarly, the average scores for each racial/ethnic group in MCPS were at or above the national norm average except for Black students in grade 11. Performance of White students in MCPS was higher than that of MCPS Hispanic or Black students. Asian students scored slightly higher than White students in all grades. However, when compared to their counterparts nationally, MCPS Hispanic and Black students performed better than White students. A breakdown by sex found that females scored slightly higher than males on the total test in all grades tested. (EGS)

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MONTGOMERY COUNTY
PUBLIC SCHOOLS
ROCKVILLE, MARYLAND

Annual Test Report

1982-83

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Annual Test Report 1982-83 describes the results from administering the California Achievement Tests (CAT) in the Montgomery County Public Schools. The CAT is given in the fall in Grades 3, 5, and 8 under a state requirement, and in Grade 11 in December under a local requirement. Some of the features of the report include:

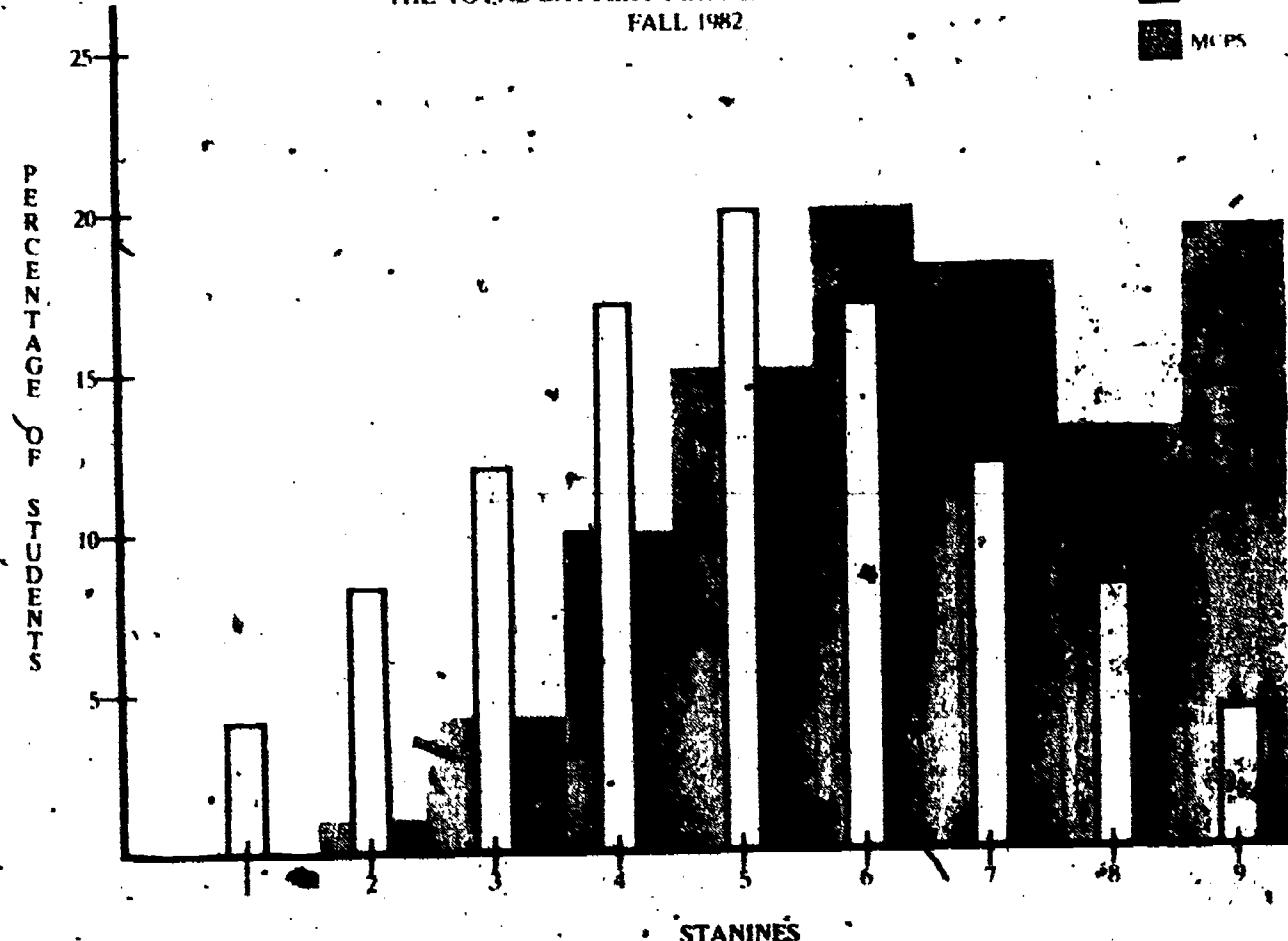
- o Breakdowns of county test results by racial/ethnic groups, including a comparison of performance by MCPS black and Hispanic students with that of their counterparts in the national norm sample.
- o Elementary school results broken down for students tested in a school in both Grades 3 and 5 and for students tested in those schools in only Grade 3 or Grade 5.
- o Graphic presentations of both county and school data

Countywide Results

Performance by MCPS students on the CAT improved slightly from an already high level. This was shown by the fact that 78 percent of the MCPS students tested scored at or above the national norm average. This was a 1 percent increase from the previous year. Additionally, the MCPS average on the total test ranged from the 81st percentile in Grades 3 and 5 to the 76th percentile in Grade 11. These average scores were increases also. These scores are well above the national average. This is shown in the figure below that compares the MCPS score distribution to the national distribution. MCPS has many more scores at the upper end.

CALIFORNIA ACHIEVEMENT TESTS
DISTRIBUTION OF STANINE SCORES ON
THE TOTAL BATTERY FOR ALL GRADES TESTED
FALL 1982

National Norm
MCPS



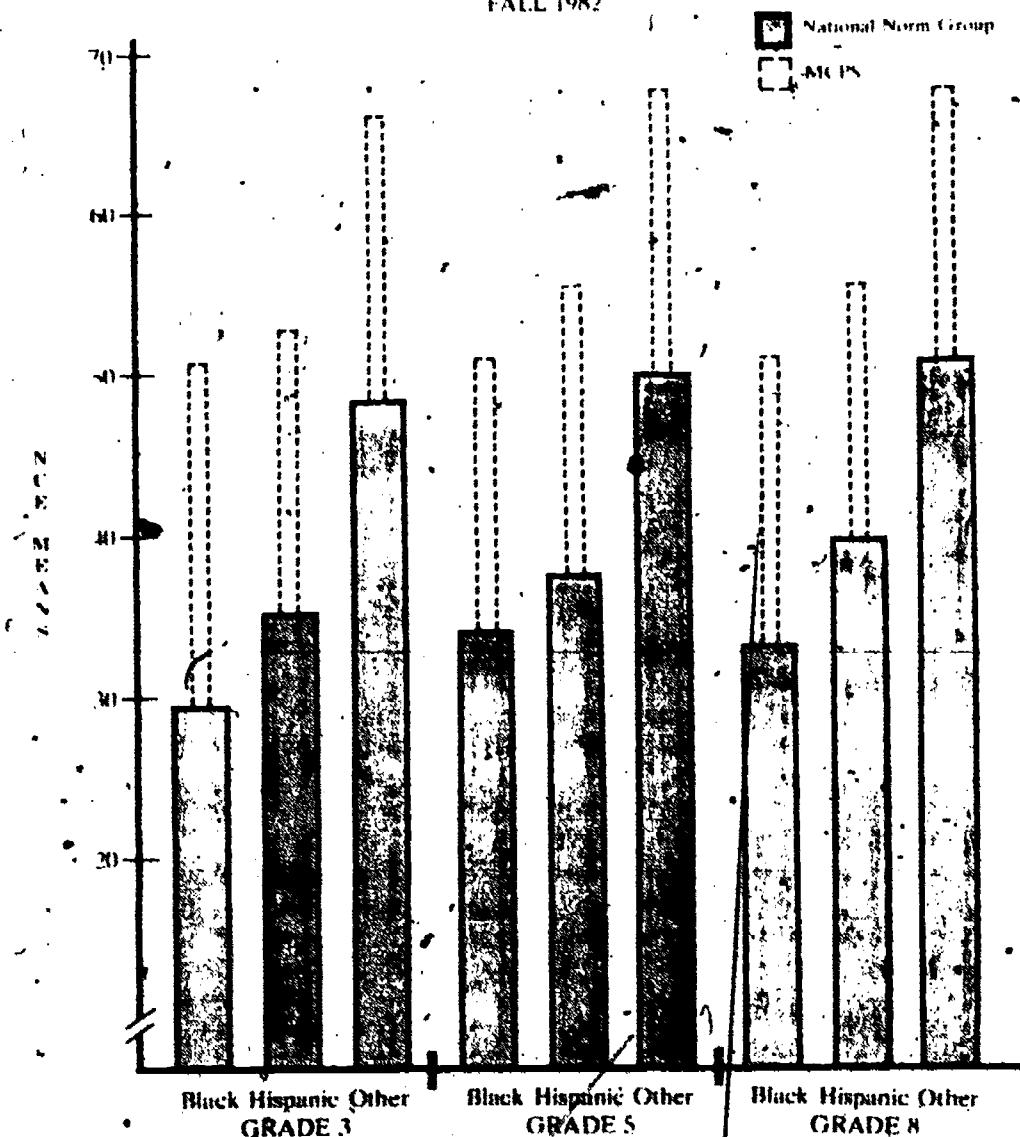
While the county averages were high, they probably would have been even higher, at least in Grade 3, if there were not a strong "ceiling effect" on some CAT subtests. This effect produced artificially low scores on these subtests because the test norms do not permit high achieving students to score as high as they should.

Performance by Racial/Ethnic Groups

The average scores for each major racial/ethnic groups in MCPS were at or above the national norm group average except for black students in Grade 11. Even in that case, the difference was not substantial. Scores in 1982 were generally at their highest for black and white students since we started administering the CAT in 1980. The three year trends for Asian students were mixed across the grades while scores for Hispanic students declined in all four grades. However, the declines for the last two groups are the result of new students entering MCPS. The Asian and Hispanic students who stay in MCPS from Grade 3 to Grade 5 progress as well as or better than do white students.

The performance of white students in MCPS was substantially higher than that of MCPS Hispanic and black students. However, MCPS Hispanic and black students scored substantially higher than their counterparts nationally. Additionally, when compared to their counterparts nationally, MCPS Hispanic and black students did better than MCPS white students. The comparison of results for MCPS and national racial/ethnic groups is shown in the table below.

CALIFORNIA ACHIEVEMENT TESTS
COMPARISON OF BLACK, HISPANIC,
AND OTHER STUDENTS WITH
NATIONAL NORM GROUP
FALL 1982



Asian students in MCPS scored slightly higher than white students in all grades, the largest difference appearing in Grade 3.

Score Differences by Sex

Females scored slightly higher than males on the total test in all grades tested. The largest differences were in language skills. In math the two groups scored almost the same.

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INTRODUCTION

The Annual Test Report, 1982-83 describes the results from administering the California Achievement Tests (CAT) in the Montgomery County Public Schools (MCPS). The report contains several analyses of the results from the CAT administration in Grades 3, 5, 8, and 11. Overall countywide results are presented and they are also broken down by racial/ethnic and sex classifications. School results are presented in four forms:

1. Average subtest scores
2. Total Battery interquartile ranges
3. Longitudinal trends (average score change for students tested in the same elementary school twice)
4. Nonlongitudinal trends (difference between average scores for students transferring into and out of each school)

There are two appendices. The first one contains tables with detailed summary data. The second one is a glossary of technical testing terms which provides the definition, use(s), and some interpretive precautions to be observed for each term.

DESCRIPTION OF CALIFORNIA ACHIEVEMENT TESTS

The California Achievement Tests (CAT) are standardized achievement tests required by the Maryland State Department of Education to be administered to all students in Grades 3, 5, and 8 in the fall. Students in Grade 11 are given the CAT in December under a local requirement. The only students exempted from this testing are those with limited English proficiency and those special education students who are unable to function on the test. The 1982-83 school year was the third year this new edition (1977 copyright) of the CAT was administered in MCPS. This test replaced the Iowa Tests of Basic Skills (ITBS) and Tests of Academic Progress (TAP), which had been given for the previous several years.

The CAT, like the ITBS and TAP, is a group-administered, norm-referenced test (NRT). Norm-referenced means that a student's scores are given interpretable meaning by being compared with the scores of a group of students. In the case of the CAT, this group is the nationwide sample on whom the test was normed in the 1976-77 school year. This comparison is most easily seen when results are reported as percentile ranks (PR). These scores are presented in the tables in this chapter because of their ease of interpretation. Also reported are Normal Curve Equivalent (NCE) scores. These are used to make comparisons across subtests and groups of students. A third type of score, reported in some tables, is the Scale Score (SS). This is included to provide data consistent with that to be reported by the Maryland State Department of Education.

The CAT measures five major content areas. Some of these contain more than one subtest. The content areas and brief descriptions of their subtests follow:

Reading

Phonic Analysis (Grade 3 only) measures how well a student can relate spoken language with written language.

Structural Analysis (Grade 3 only) measures how well a student can use structural clues (parts of words) to pronounce and understand unfamiliar words.

1. Percentile ranks indicate the percentage of students in the national norm group who scored lower than a given score. In the case of this report, the given score is the mean (average) of the county, of a group within the county (e.g., race, sex), or of a school. A more detailed discussion of statistical terms can be found in Appendix B.

2. Normal Curve Equivalent scores are used for these comparisons, because they are on an equal interval scale. This means that a change of X points is the same, no matter what the scores are. This is not true for other standardized scores such as percentile ranks. For example, on the percentile rank scale, the difference between 85 and 95 is much larger than the difference between 45 and 55. On the NCE scale, both of these differences represent the same amount of performance increase. See Appendix B for a detailed discussion.

Reading Vocabulary measures how well a student can use the context of a phrase to identify the meaning of unfamiliar words.

Reading Comprehension measures how well a student can recall facts, understand what is implied, and evaluate and make judgments from passages he/she reads.

Spelling measures how well a student can recognize incorrectly spelled words.

Language

Language Mechanics measures how well a student can recognize capitalization and punctuation mistakes.

Language Expression measures how well a student understands sentence structure, word usage, and paragraph organization.

Mathematics

Mathematics Computation measures how well a student can add, subtract, multiply, and divide.

Mathematics Concepts and Applications measures how well a student can apply what he/she has learned in math to the solution of problems.

Reference Skills (Grades 5, 8, and 11 only) measures how well a student can find information by using ten different sources: title pages, copyright pages, tables of contents and indexes, dictionaries, maps, tables, diagrams, library catalog cards, reader's guides, and forms.

ANALYTIC CONSIDERATIONS

A tendency in analyzing test data is to compare results across grades and across years. When performing this kind of analysis it is necessary to consider potential interpretation problems that can prevent the use of the results for making judgements about program quality. These problems are created by:

1. Differences in the ability of the norm groups for the tests used across grade levels
2. Differences in the ability of the students tested in each grade each year
3. Differential degree of match between local curriculum and the content of the test at various grade levels

Differences in norm group ability. Since each test in each grade is normed on a different group of students, the ability of the various norm groups can play a role in interpreting standardized test results. The differences in the abilities of these norm groups mean that students taking the tests at different times and grade levels are being compared to different standards. For example, if test A was developed on a smarter group of students than was test B, a student needs to know more to get a high standardized score on test A than on test B. Thus, higher scores on test B could be a result of a student's being compared with a group that is not as smart; it would not necessarily be an indication of higher achievement.

Differences in ability of groups tested. Differences in the ability of the groups being tested each year can account for score increases and declines across years. Such score changes should be viewed as indications of changes in achievement level that are related to group or individual characteristics, not to program quality.

Test content/curriculum match. The match between standardized test content and any local curriculum is never complete. Differences in the degree of match for different tests or test levels mean that scores on the tests or levels may vary simply because students at one grade level are taught more of the skills measured by the test. Lower scores on one level of the test may not indicate a decline in achievement or quality of instruction but simply may reflect this difference in match.

COUNTY RESULTS

Overall County Data

The major findings from analyses of countywide results from the administration of the California Achievement Tests in the fall of 1982 are as follows:

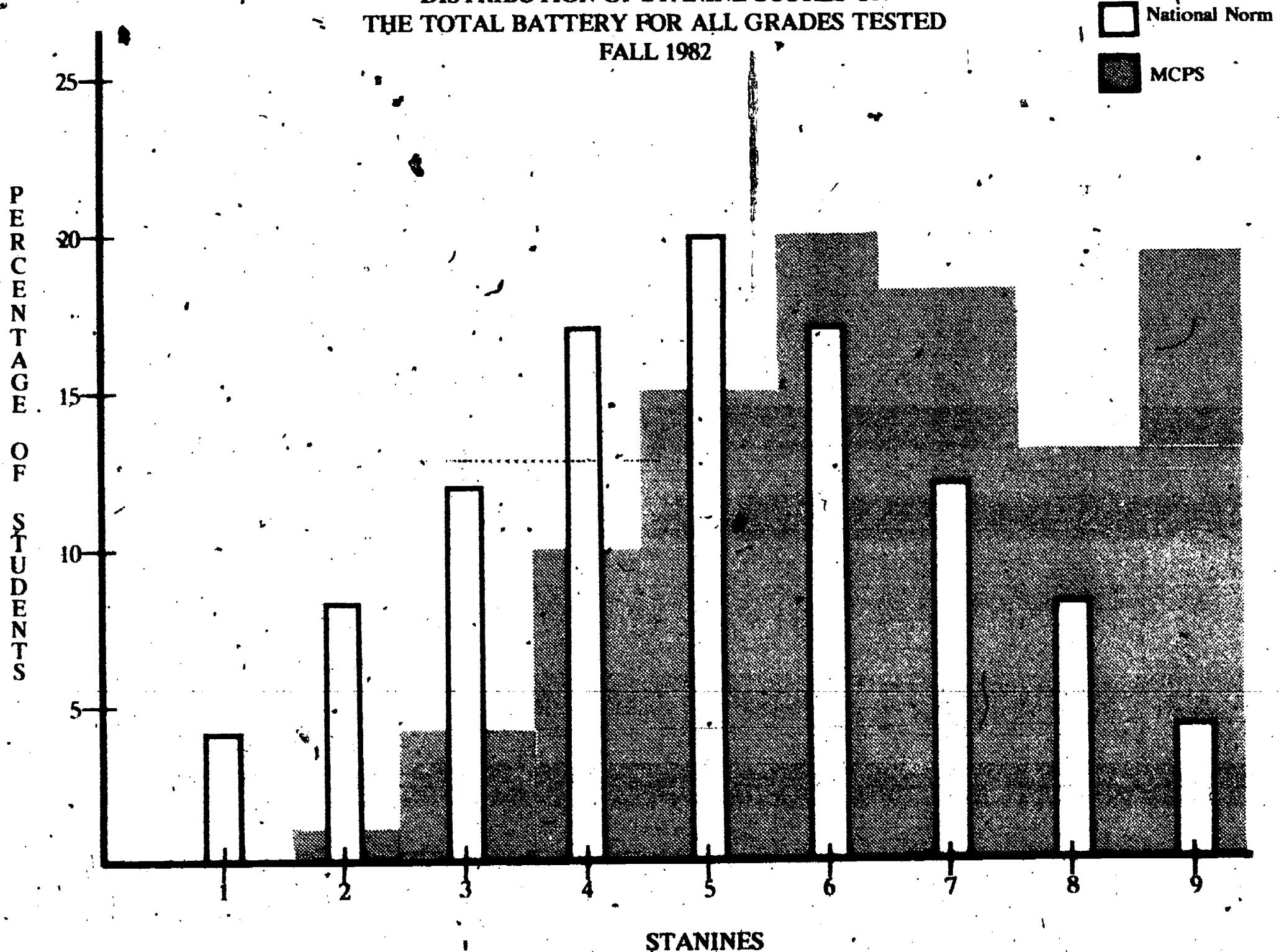
- o Seventy-eight percent of the MCPS students tested scored at or above the national norm average on the Total Battery. This was an increase of 1 percent from the previous year for the second year in a row.
- o County average (mean) scores once again showed a slight increase from the previous year on the Total Battery and in all major subject areas.
- o County averages on several subtests were artificially depressed because of the ceiling effect on those subtests.

MCPS performance compared to national performance. The only national data that is available to compare with MCPS results is from the national norm group. In that group 50 percent of the students scored at or above the average, i.e., 50th percentile. The percentage of students scoring at or above this point on the Total Battery in MCPS averaged 78 across all grades tested and ranged from 80 in Grade 5 to 75 in Grade 11. This high level of performance is shown in Figure 1.1 where the percentage of students scoring at each stanine is shown for the national group and for the four MCPS grades combined. The national stanine distribution is symmetrical with equal percentages falling above and below the average of five. The distribution for MCPS is very different, with the percentage scoring in the high stanines (i.e., 7, 8, and 9) much higher than the national distribution. For example, 19 percent of the MCPS students scored at the ninth stanine compared to four percent nationally. The pattern is reversed for the low stanines, with only one percent of the MCPS students scoring in the bottom two stanines.

3. A ceiling effect is present when it is not possible for a student to score at the maximum (99th) percentile even if he/she answers all questions correctly. This effect also exists if only one or two careless errors can reduce a student's standardized score substantially, e.g., from stanine 9 to 6 or 7. This is caused by a test being too easy. On such a test, many people achieve a perfect or near perfect score, making a range of percentile ranks possible. When this happens, the conventional norming procedure is to assign the middle percentile rank to the perfect score. For example, on the California Achievement Tests, Level 13 Phonic Analysis subtest, about eight percent of the norm population got a perfect score. According to statistical theory these students could be anywhere from the 92nd to 99th percentile. The middle percentile rank, 96, was thus assigned to the perfect score.

4. It should be noted that the norm group is not necessarily representative of overall national performance. Test publishers generally have to use whatever districts will agree to participate in norming samples. There is no guarantee that they have been able to include the proper proportion of high, middle, and low scoring students. That is one of the reasons for Potential Problem Number 1 discussed in the "Analytic Considerations" section above.

FIGURE 1.1
CALIFORNIA ACHIEVEMENT TESTS
DISTRIBUTION OF STANINE SCORES ON
THE TOTAL BATTERY FOR ALL GRADES TESTED
FALL 1982



The pattern of results does not change very much across the major subjects, with 79 percent being at or above the national average in language and math and 77 percentage meeting that criterion in reading. Table A1 in the Appendix shows the number and percentage of students scoring at or above the national average by major subject area in each grade.

Historical trends within MCPS. The students tested in the fall of 1982 improved slightly from the already high level of performance demonstrated by students tested in the previous two years. In all four grades tested, the average Total Battery score increased from 1980. The three year trends are shown in Figure 1.2.

Of the 33 subtests administered across four grades, there was an increase in the county average from 1980 to 1982 in 28. The average for the other five subtests remained the same. The average improved in all four grades in Spelling, Language Mechanics, Math Computation, and Math Concepts and Application. The detailed data showing historical trends are found in Table A2 in Appendix A.

When reviewing these historical trends the potential analytic problems discussed above should be kept in mind. The encouraging trends may be the result of excellent teaching. However, they also may be because different students are tested each year and the new group of students is slightly smarter.

Influence of ceiling effect. The ceiling effect was strongest in Grade 3 on the reading and language subtests (see Figure 1.3). Scores of from 27 to 57 percent of the students tested were possibly influenced by the ceiling effect on these subtests. Reference Skills scores in Grades 5, 8, and 11 were similarly affected with from 31 to 49 percent of the scores influenced. See Table A3 in Appendix A for detailed data.

Data by Racial/Ethnic Group

MCPS began reporting test data by racial/ethnic groups in 1978 as part of the system-wide effort to monitor educational equity. The change in tests three years ago has not led to any significant change in the results from those reported in earlier years. The results for the fall of 1982 administration are highlighted by the following:

- o Average scores for all racial/ethnic groups, except for black students in Grade 11, were at or above the overall national norm average on the Total Battery. The Grade 11 black students were only slightly below the national norm average.
- o Compared to 1980, average scores on the Total Battery increased slightly in all four grades for black and white students.
- o White students scored substantially⁵ higher than black and Hispanic students on the Total Battery in all grades tested. Asian students scored slightly higher than white students in all grades on the Total Battery.

5. Substantial is defined here as at least 8 NCE points. This is more than one-third of a standard deviation, a criterion often used to indicate meaningful differences.

FIGURE 1.2
HISTORICAL TRENDS FOR THE
CALIFORNIA ACHIEVEMENT TESTS
TOTAL BATTERY, 1980-1982, ALL STUDENTS

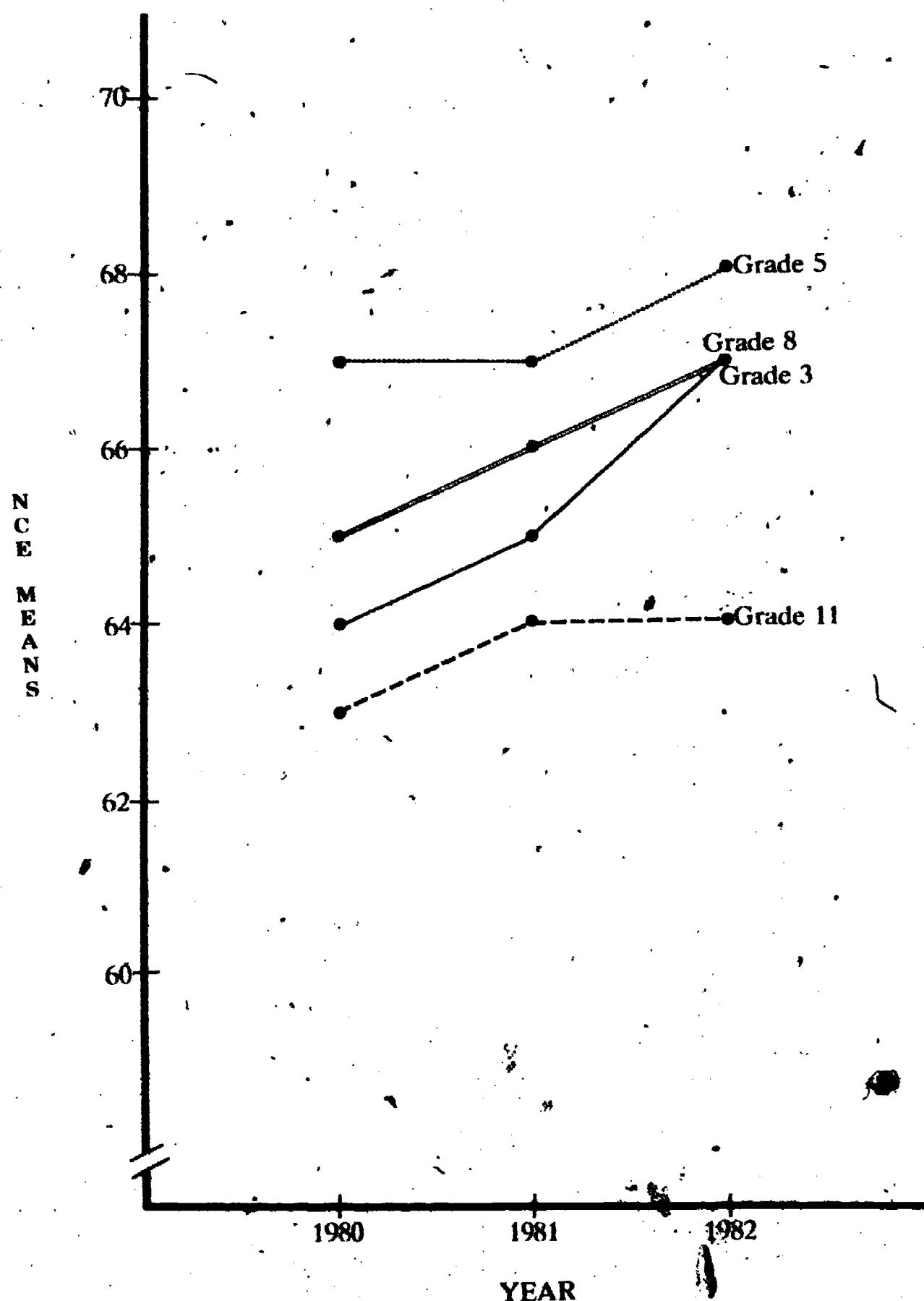
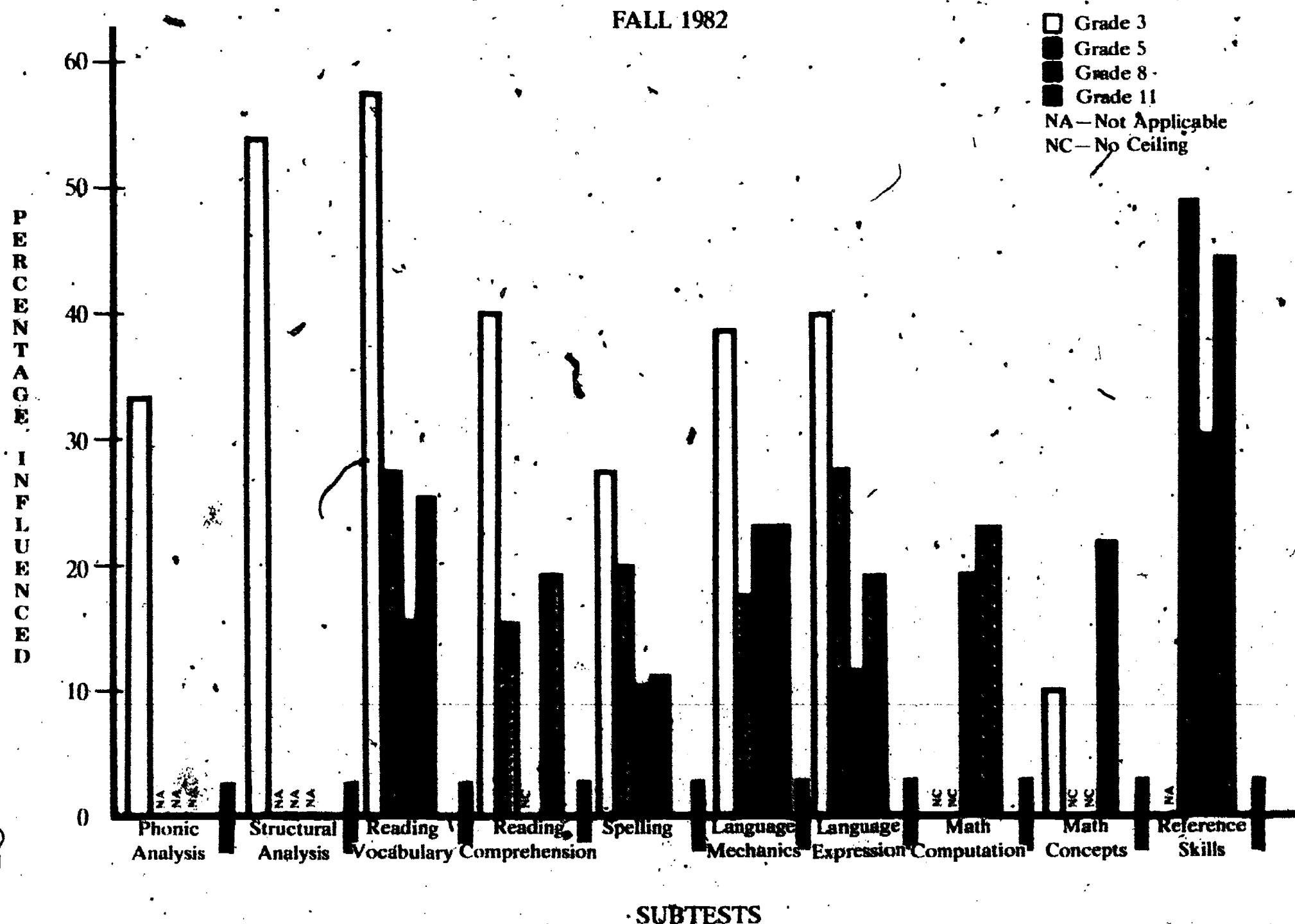


FIGURE 1.3
CALIFORNIA ACHIEVEMENT TESTS
PERCENTAGE OF STUDENTS INFLUENCED BY
CEILING EFFECT BY SUBTEST
FALL 1982



- The score difference between black and white and Asian and white students tended to decrease slightly from 1980. The score difference between Hispanic and white students tended to increase slightly.
- Average scores for black, white and Hispanic students in MCPS are well above the national norm averages for members of those racial/ethnic groups. There are no national norms for Asian students.
- MCPS black and Hispanic students performed better, compared to their racial/ethnic counterparts in the national norm group, than did MCPS white students.

Performance of MCPS racial/ethnic groups compared to overall national norm group performance. The average Total Battery scores for the major racial/ethnic groups in MCPS were at or above the average of the national norm group. The one exception to this was the black students in Grade 11 whose average of 47 NCE points is slightly below the national average. This score pattern was the same for the major subject areas. Tables A4 to A7 in Appendix A have the detailed results by subtest for each race.

Score trends for MCPS racial/ethnic groups. The overall county trend of a slight increase from 1980 to 1982 on the Total Battery was generally reflected in the results for black and white students. Black students had a 2- to 3-NCE-point increase in each grade. White students had a 1- to 2-NCE-point increase in each grade. Asian students had small score increases in two grades and small decreases in the other two grades. Their score changes ranged from one to three points. Scores for Hispanic students decreased from one to four points across all grades tested. The historical trends for each group are shown in Figures 1.4 to 1.7.

Another way to look at score trends for the various racial/ethnic groups is by tracing the results for the same students for two different test administrations, i.e., longitudinal analysis. This overcomes the problem of comparing scores for students with possibly different levels of ability. However, score changes in a longitudinal analysis could be the result of differences in the norms at each grade and, thus, still make interpretation difficult. Some meaning can be derived from group trends if these differences can be taken into account. One way to do this is to establish a baseline against which to compare each group trend. The county longitudinal trend can be used as this baseline. Since white students make up more than 80 percent of the students tested, their trend is usually the same as the county trend. The three minority groups generally had trends as good as or better than the trend for white students on the total test. Figure 1.8 illustrates these trends. Longitudinal and nonlongitudinal results for the county and by race are shown in Tables A8 and A9.

Majority/Minority score comparisons within MCPS. White students averaged between 17 (Grade 3) and 19 (Grade 11) NCE points higher than black students on the Total Battery. These differences are substantial and have remained fairly constant since 1980. The largest change has been a two point decline in Grade 11. This pattern was similar for each subject area.

White students averaged 12 to 14 NCE points higher than Hispanic students on the Total Battery. In all grades the differences were larger than in 1980. The largest increase was six points in Grade 5. This pattern was similar for each subject area.

FIGURE 1.4
HISTORICAL TRENDS FOR THE
CALIFORNIA ACHIEVEMENT TESTS
TOTAL BATTERY, 1980-1982, ASIAN STUDENTS

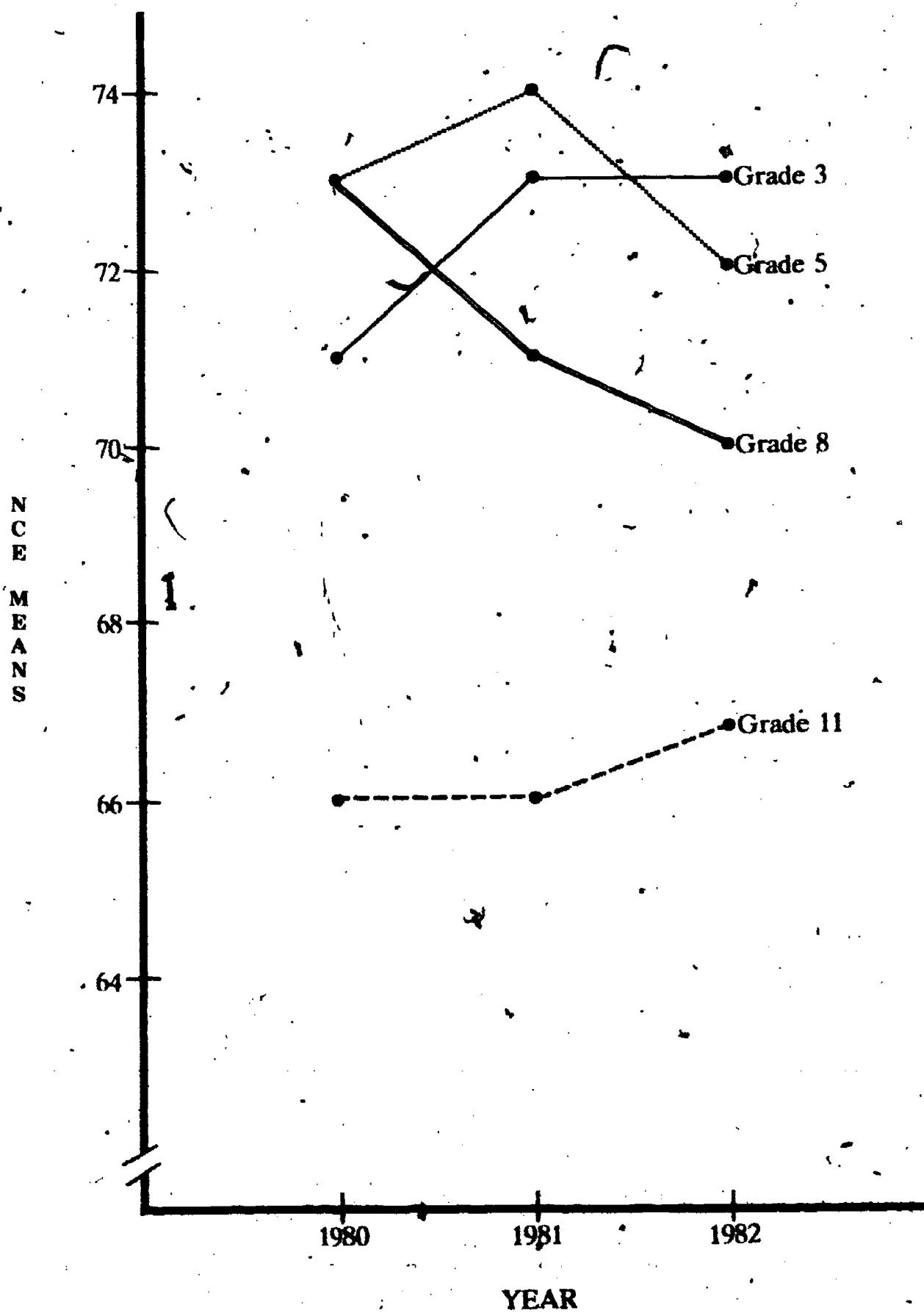


FIGURE 1.5
HISTORICAL TRENDS FOR THE
CALIFORNIA ACHIEVEMENT TESTS
TOTAL BATTERY, 1980-1982, BLACK STUDENTS

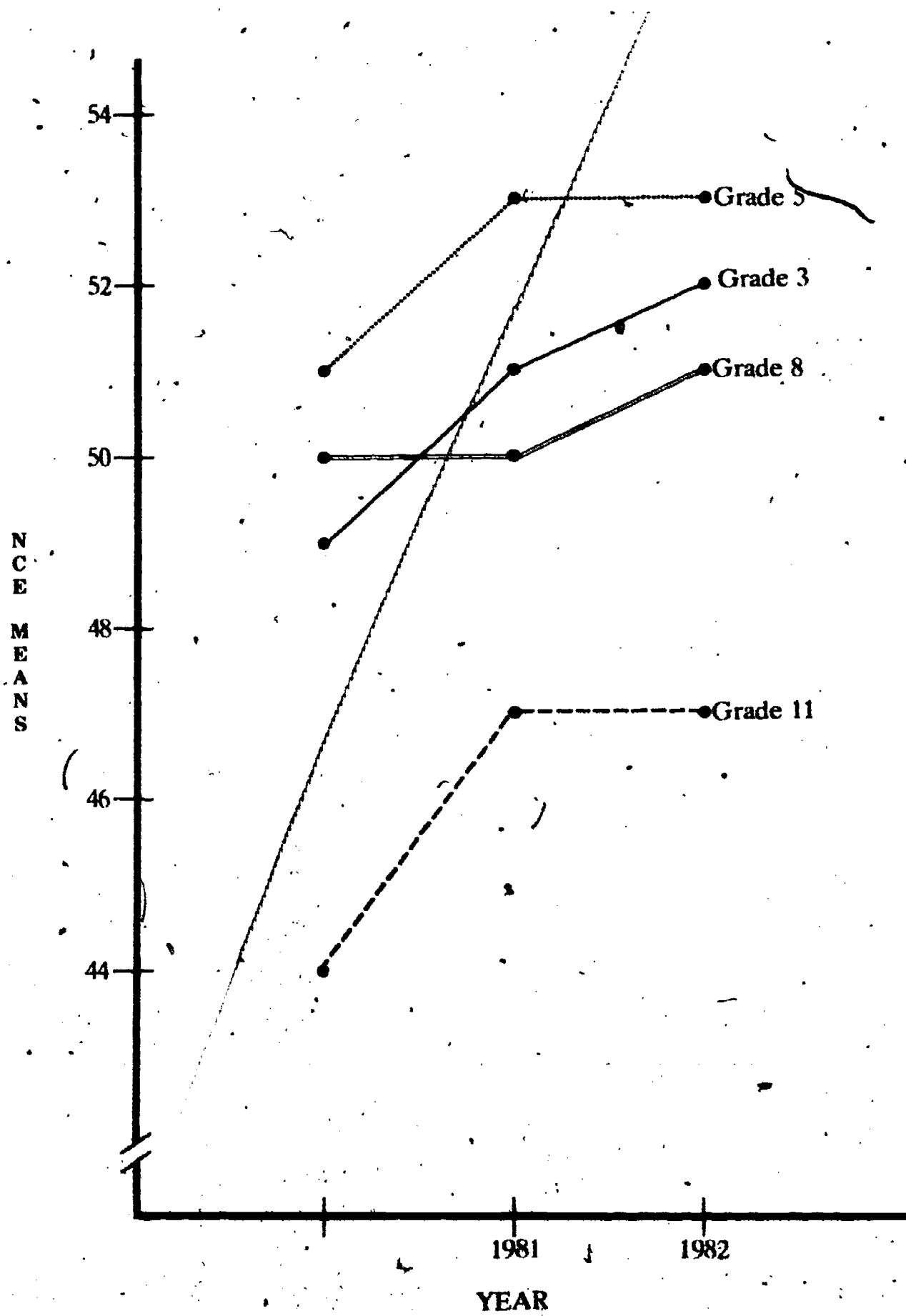


FIGURE 1.6
HISTORICAL TRENDS FOR THE
CALIFORNIA ACHIEVEMENT TESTS
TOTAL BATTERY, 1980-1982, HISPANIC STUDENTS

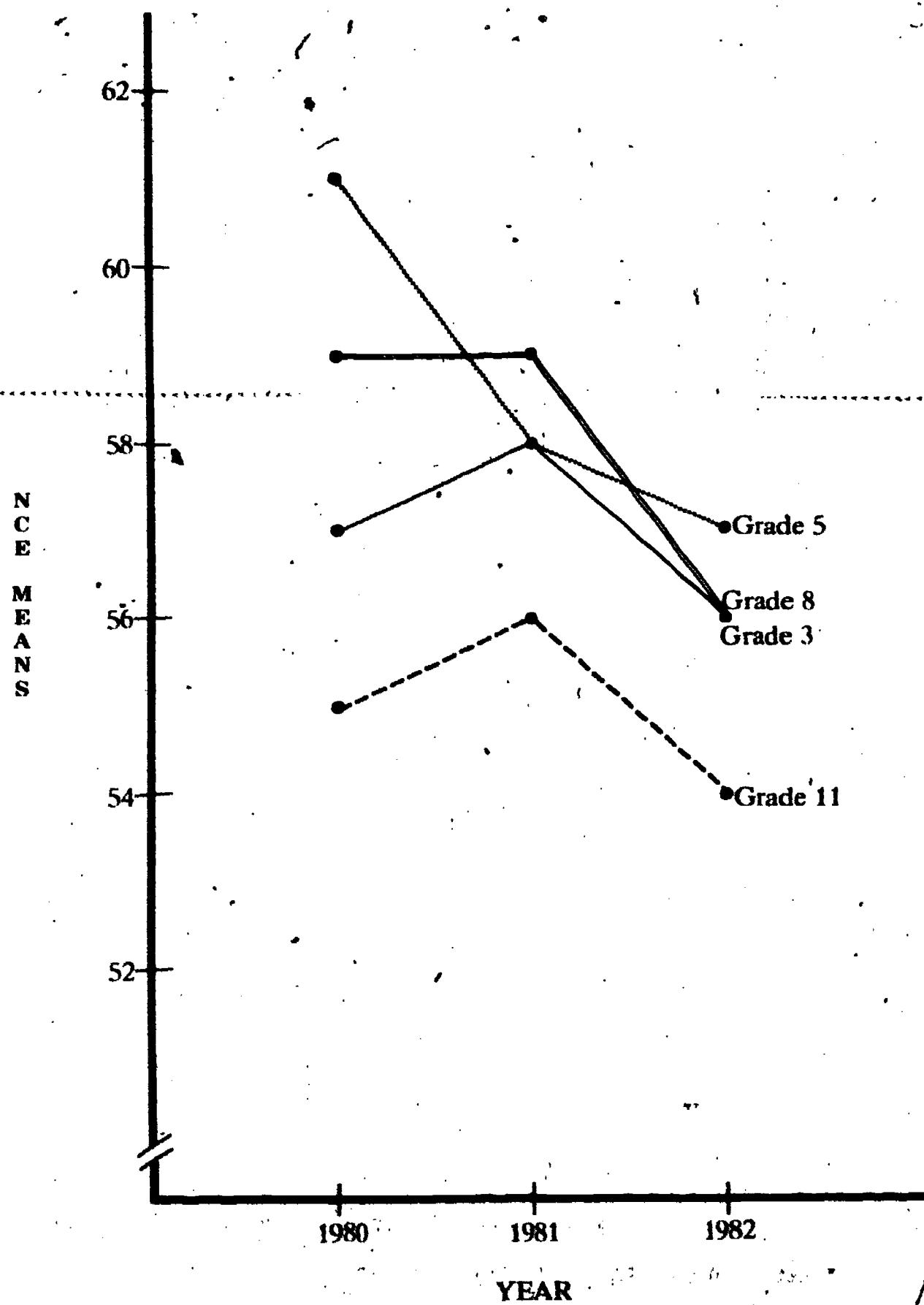


FIGURE 1.7
HISTORICAL TRENDS FOR THE
CALIFORNIA ACHIEVEMENT TESTS.
TOTAL BATTERY, 1980-1982, WHITE STUDENTS

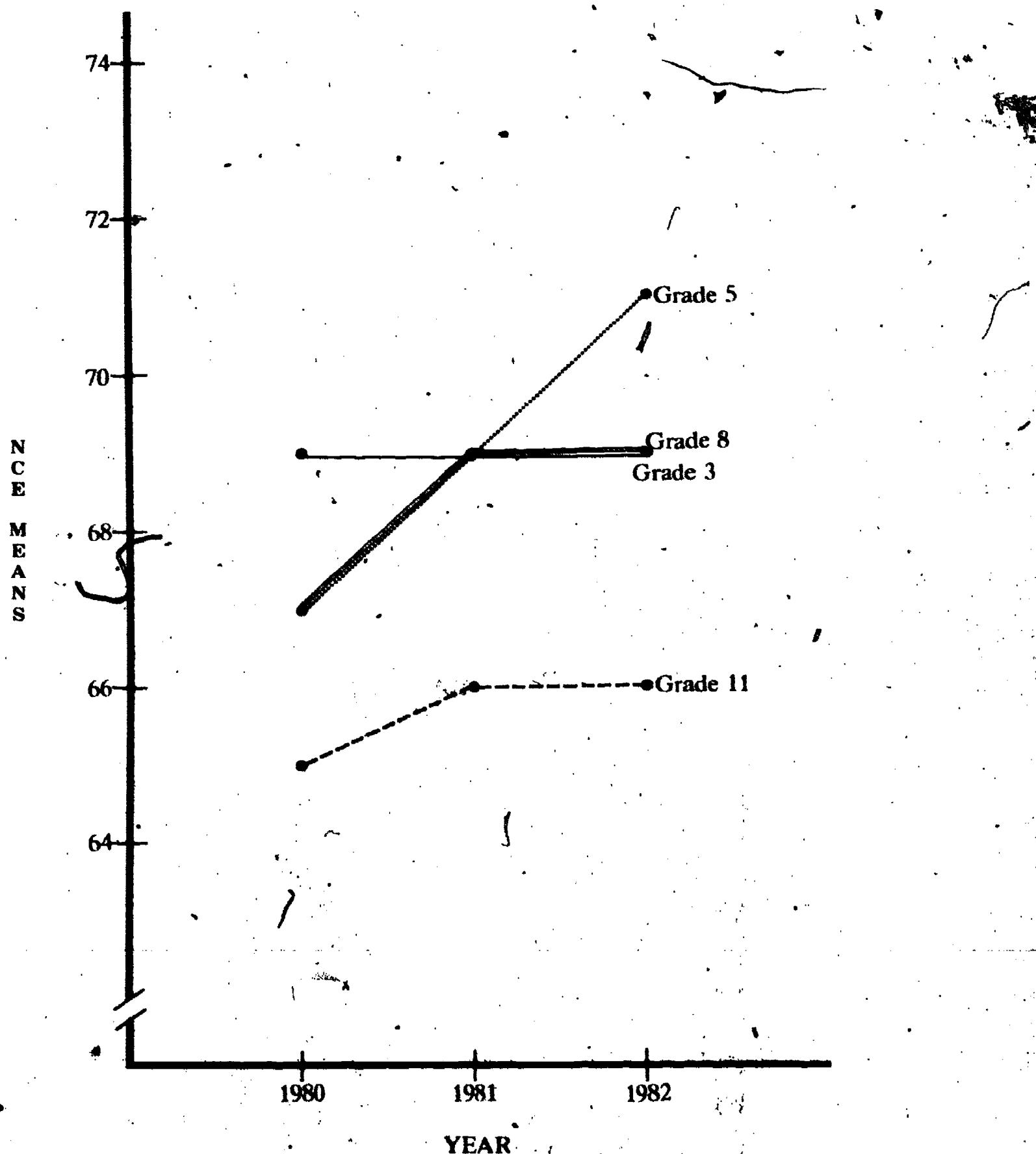
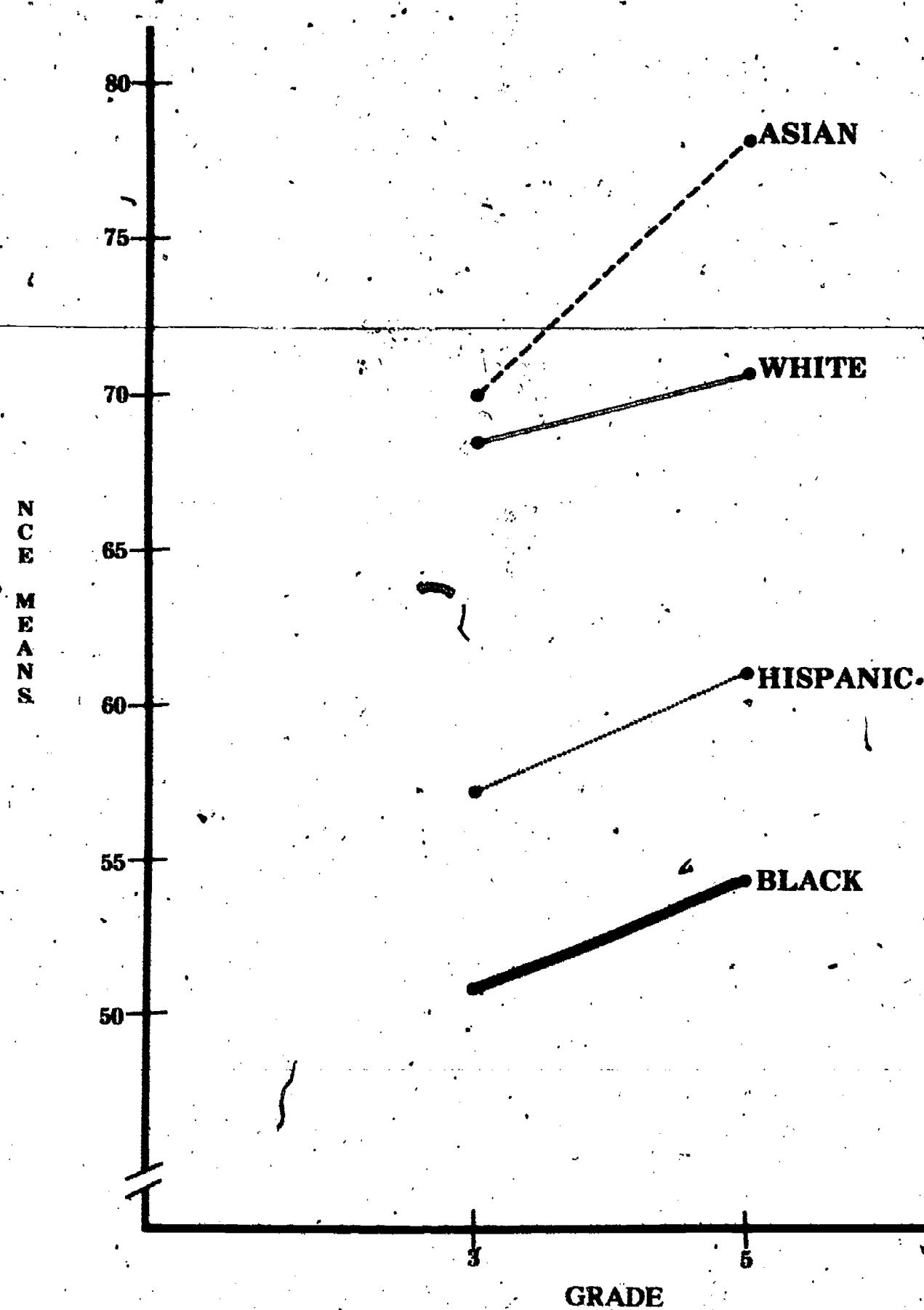


FIGURE 1.8
LONGITUDINAL RESULTS ON THE
CALIFORNIA ACHIEVEMENT TESTS
FOR STUDENTS TESTED IN
GRADE 3 (1980) AND GRADE 5 (1982)
BY RACE



Asian students averaged one NCE point higher than white students on the Total Battery in Grades 5, 8, and 11, and four points higher in Grade 3. The major reason that Asian students tended to score higher on the Total Battery was the fact that they scored six to eight points higher on the Math Total. White students scored higher on the Reading and Language Totals in all grades except for the third grade Language where the two groups were even.

While the mean scores for the various groups indicate substantial differences it should be noted that within each group there are students achieving at all levels. For example, Black students, the group with the lowest mean scores, had five percent scoring at stanine 9. The national norm group had only four at this score. Table A10 shows the distribution of stanine scores by race. The results by race for each subtest can be found in Tables A4 to A7 in Appendix A.

Majority/Minority score differences in MCPS compared to those in the national norm group. The score differences between white and minority groups have been noted each year since 1978. However, because of lack of data before 1980, it was not possible to compare these differences with ones reported elsewhere. This situation has now changed because McGraw-Hill, the publisher of the CAT, has reported data on the performance of "black," "Hispanic," and "other" students in the national norm sample. The third group, "other," combines white, Asian, and American Indian students. These data provide a way to compare performance of various racial/ethnic groups in MCPS with that of students of the same racial/ethnic background in a national group. Additionally, these data provide a benchmark against which to compare the score differences found in MCPS.

The results discussed in this section may be slightly different from other sections because of the "other" group discussed above and because the McGraw-Hill results are reported in raw score terms, not NCEs.

While MCPS black and Hispanic students score substantially below MCPS white students, they score well above their counterparts in the national norm group. In Grades 3, 5, and 8 on the Total Battery, the MCPS minority group students averaged from 16 to 22 NCE points above the members of their racial groups in the national norm sample. The difference for white students cannot be determined exactly, but a very good estimate can be made from looking at the results of the "other" group since the white students made up over 90 percent of that group. The Total Battery differences for "other" students were 16 to 18 NCE points. The results are similar for each major subject area. Summary results are presented in Table A11 in the Appendix.

6. To obtain MCPS data that could be compared to the McGraw-Hill raw scores, it was necessary to recompute MCPS means using raw scores. However, the raw scores could not be directly compared because they were from testing at different times of the year. The McGraw-Hill scores were gathered in the spring and, therefore, would be expected to be higher than they would have been in the fall, the time when the MCPS results were gathered. Thus, the mean raw scores had to be converted to NCEs so they could be compared. Converting mean scores computed in another metric, raw scores in this case, to NCEs is a questionable procedure. To take advantage of the equal interval property of NCEs, they should be used for computing the mean. In this analysis the conversion was necessary and, most likely, caused very little distortion to the results.

The fact that the MCPS/national differences were larger for black and Hispanic students than for "other" students means that, when compared to their racial/ethnic counterparts in the national norm group, MCPS minority students perform slightly better than MCPS white students. Another way to look at these results is that the score differences between black and white and Hispanic and white students are smaller in MCPS than they are nationally. The MCPS/national differences on the Total Battery are shown in Figure 1.9.

Cautions to be observed when reviewing results for Asian and Hispanic students. The results for Asian and Hispanic students are not as representative of the skills of these groups as are the results for white and black students since many Asian and Hispanic students are exempted from testing because they cannot read English well enough to obtain valid results on the test. Additionally, some members of these groups who are able to take the test probably do not know English well enough to perform up to their full capabilities. The extent of the exemptions can be seen in Table A12 which shows the percentage of students in each racial/ethnic group who were tested in the fall of 1980, 1981, and 1982. In 1982 about 80 percent of the enrolled Hispanic students and 85 percent of the enrolled Asian students were tested. These figures compare to 85 for white students and 93 for black students.

Data for Males and Females

Another part of the effort to monitor educational equity in MCPS has been to analyze test results for males and females. The results from this analysis are highlighted by the following:

- o Females and males had slight score increases from 1980 to 1982.
- o Females scored slightly higher than males on the Total Battery in all grades tested.
- o Females scored higher in all grades in language and reading skills.

The scores on the Total Battery have increased from 1980 to 1982 for both males and females in all grades tested. The one exception is in Grade 11, where the average scores for males have remained the same for all three years. All these scores have remained slightly higher for females across the years. Figure 1.10 illustrates this trend.

The 1982 score differences on Total Battery between males and females ranged from two (Grades 3 and 5) to four NCE points (Grade 11).

The largest and most consistent differences between the sexes were found in the language skills where females averaged four to seven points higher. The two groups scored virtually the same in math across the grades. This male/female comparison is illustrated in Figure 1.11. Detailed results by sex are presented in Tables A13 and A14 in the Appendix.

FIGURE 1.9
CALIFORNIA ACHIEVEMENT TESTS
COMPARISON OF BLACK, HISPANIC,
AND "OTHER STUDENTS" WITH
NATIONAL NORM GROUP
FALL 1982

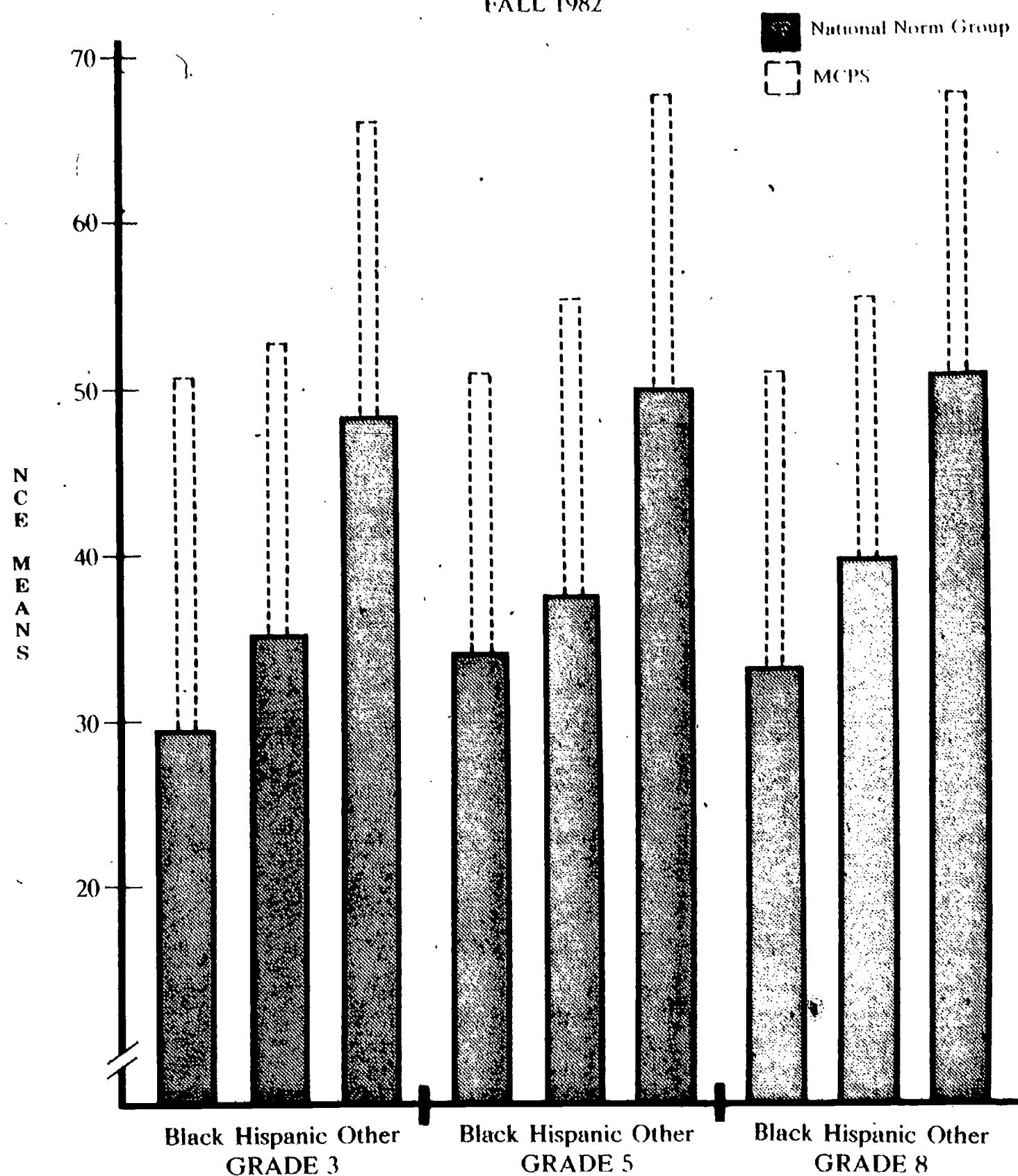


FIGURE 1.10
TRENDS FOR THE
CALIFORNIA ACHIEVEMENT TESTS
TOTAL BATTERY, 1980-1982, MALES AND FEMALES

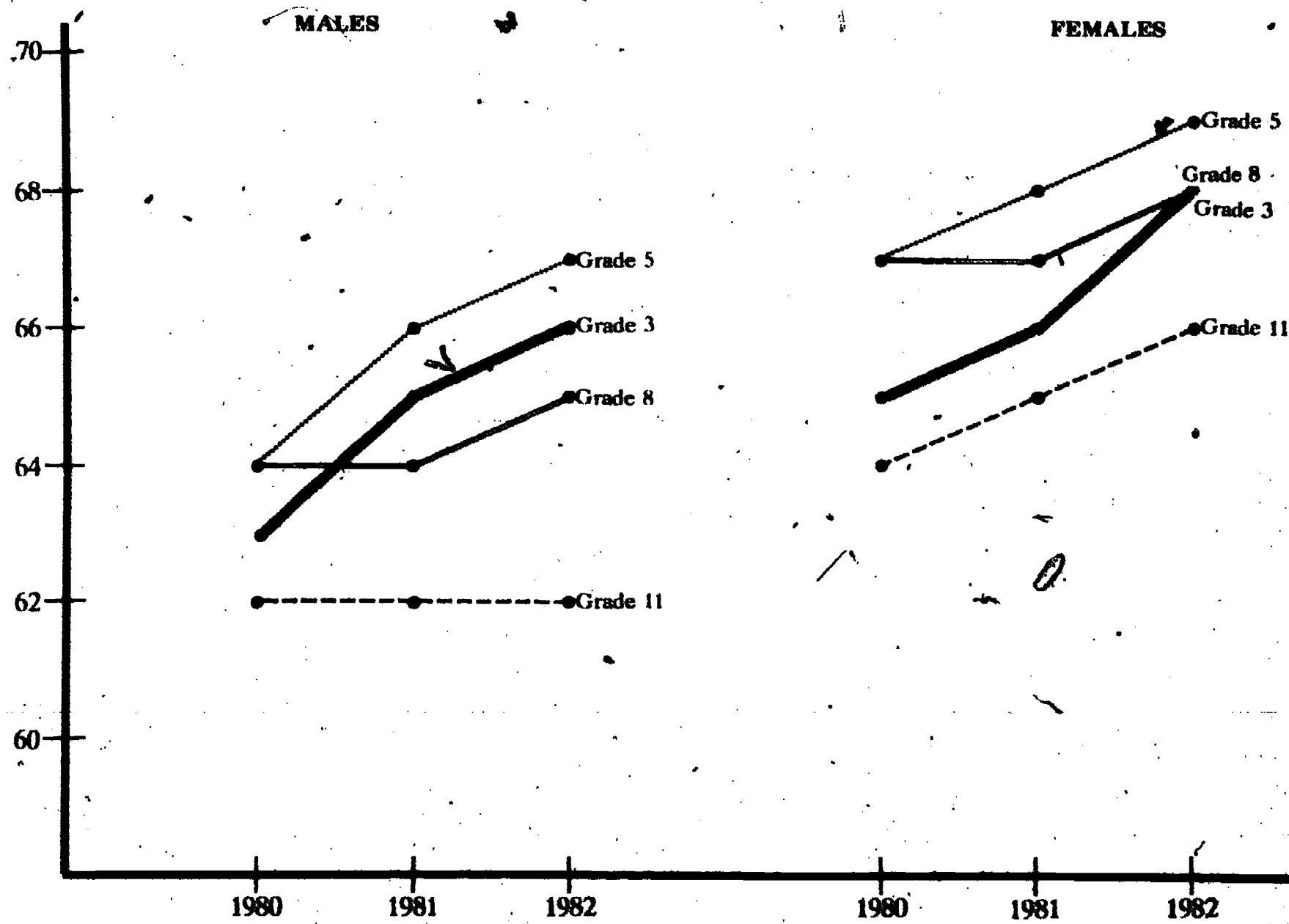
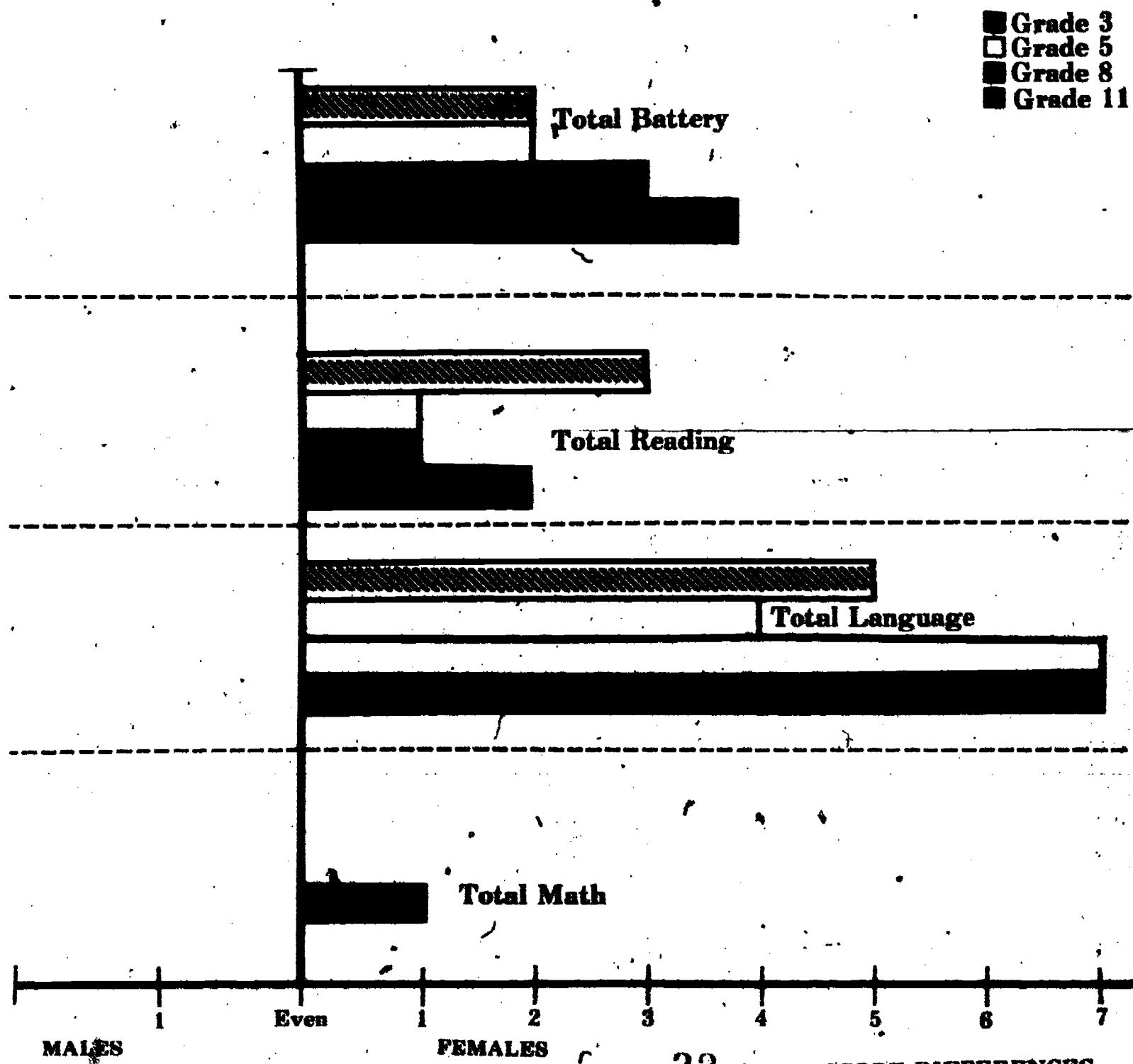


FIGURE 1.11
CALIFORNIA ACHIEVEMENT TESTS, NCE SCORE DIFFERENCES
FOR MCPS MALES AND FEMALES, FALL 1982



SCHOOL RESULTS

Average Subtest and Total Scores

One way to get a brief summary of the overall level of test performance in a school is to look at the average scores for that school. This will not tell you how all the students in the school performed but will provide an indication as to the general level (i.e., high, average, low) of performance. Additional information about the distribution of scores is presented in the next section.

The results reported here are for all subtests, subject area totals, and the Total Battery. Three scores are reported, the Normal Curve Equivalent (NCE) mean, the Scale Score (SS) mean and the Percentile Rank (PR) of the Scale Score mean. The schools are listed in alphabetical order by grade. The first page for each grade follows:

Grade 3 -- Page 24

Grade 5 -- Page 30

Grade 8 -- Page 36

Grade 11 -- Page 38

TABLE 1 (continued)
 CALIFORNIA ACHIEVEMENT TESTS RESULTS BY SCHOOL
 FALL, 1982 THIRD GRADE RESULTS

SCHOOL	SCHOOL # FOR BATTERY	TOTAL BATTERY			PHONIC ANALYSIS			STRUCTURAL ANALYSIS			READING VOCABULARY			READING COMPREHENSION			TOTAL READING		
	#	NCE MEAN	SS MEAN	PER RANK	NCE MEAN	SS MEAN	PER RANK	NCE MEAN	SS MEAN	PER RANK	NCE MEAN	SS MEAN	PER RANK	NCE MEAN	SS MEAN	PER RANK	NCE MEAN	SS MEAN	PER RANK
WESTROOK	468	50	76	427 91	63	420	74	69	433	83	68	435	81	70	453	82	72	438	86
WESTOVER	504	42	68	414 85	55	398	61	62	413	73	57	406	63	62	434	72	63	413	74
WHEATON WOODS	788	50	59	392 67	54	395	59	55	393	60	60	414	69	60	427	67	58	400	65
WHETSTONE	558	61	73	420 66	62	417	73	66	425	79	71	441	84	70	456	83	71	435	85
WOOD ACRES	417	59	79	430 92	63	419	74	68	430	82	73	445	86	69	451	81	71	436	85
WOODFIELD	704	53	73	417 86	60	411	69	68	429	81	66	430	79	65	440	75	67	424	80
WUHLIN	764	35	62	390 71	55	399	62	61	411	72	58	410	66	64	439	75	62	409	71
WYNGATE	422	61	76	426 91	65	426	77	71	438	85	68	434	81	69	452	81	72	439	86

TABLE I (continued)
CALIFORNIA ACHIEVEMENT TESTS RESULTS BY SCHOOL
FALL, 1982 THIRD GRADE RESULTS

SCHOOL	SPELLING			LANGUAGE MECHANICS			LANGUAGE EXPRESSION			TOTAL LANGUAGE			MATH COMPUTATION			MATH CLNC & APP			TOTAL MATH		
	NCE MEAN	SS MEAN	PER RANK	NCE MEAN	SS MEAN	PER RANK	NCE MEAN	SS MEAN	PER RANK	NCE MEAN	SS MEAN	PER RANK	NCE MEAN	SS MEAN	PER RANK	NCE MEAN	SS MEAN	PER RANK	NCE MEAN	SS MEAN	PER RANK
WESTERWOK	67	400	79	77	513	91	69	486	82	76	500	91	70	374	84	76	446	90	75	409	89
WESTOVER	65	474	77	70	495	83	62	465	72	66	476	83	65	367	79	64	420	76	65	396	80
WHEATON HILL	56	445	62	65	482	76	59	458	68	63	460	75	55	347	61	58	406	64	58	380	65
WHETSTONE	71	493	84	70	509	89	66	476	78	74	491	89	64	364	76	70	433	85	69	399	82
WOOD ACRES	63	400	75	60	490	81	73	498	87	73	488	88	62	396	95	75	444	89	81	419	94
WOODFIELD	61	400	70	77	512	90	66	477	78	74	492	89	78	388	92	64	419	75	73	405	86
WILDFLOWER	60	458	69	64	479	75	63	468	74	65	465	78	52	341	56	62	416	73	59	381	66
WYNGATE	65	474	77	70	514	91	70	488	83	76	500	91	73	380	87	74	440	88	75	409	89

TABLE 2
CALIFORNIA ACHIEVEMENT TESTS RESULTS BY SCHOOL
FALL, 1982 FIFTH GRADE RESULTS

SCHOOL	SCHOOL # FOR # BATTERY	TOTAL BATTERY	READING VOCABULARY	READING COMPREHENSION	TOTAL READING	SPELLING	LANGUAGE MECHANICS
		NCE MEAN SS PER MEAN RANK					
ASHBURTON	425	58	61	479	71	59	510
BANNOCKBURN	420	45	72	505	86	72	552
BARNESLEY	505	75	73	510	89	68	553
BEALL	207	91	60	475	68	55	577
BELLS MILL	607	34	67	493	80	59	538
BELMONT	913	38	72	504	86	65	579
BEL PRE	700	61	72	506	87	63	561
BETHESDA	401	51	69	495	31	67	560
SEVERLY FARMS	226	41	70	497	82	67	553
BRADLEY HILLS	410	37	72	504	86	67	577
BROOK ACRES	304	44	53	459	55	67	523
BROOKHAVEN	807	60	70	500	84	67	576
BRUNN STATION	559	99	65	490	78	62	548
BURNING TREE	419	82	67	546	97	80	586
BURTONSVILLE	302	29	72	507	87	65	589
CANDLEWOOD	508	68	67	494	81	64	559
CANNON RIDGE	310	43	80	533	95	72	590
CARDEROCK SP.	604	36	74	507	87	69	580
CASHELL	511	75	71	503	85	66	567
CEDAR GROVE	703	34	65	489	78	64	538
CHEVY CHASE	403	73	73	508	88	70	565
CLARKSBURG	131	52	58	470	64	53	539
CLOVERLY	308	62	67	496	82	63	566
COLD SPRING	238	47	76	514	90	70	563
COLLEGE GARDEN	229	68	73	507	87	71	569
CONNECTICUT PK.	779	32	64	485	75	63	539
CRESTHAVEN	308	51	68	495	81	66	546
DAMASCUS ES	702	71	69	496	82	66	561
DAKNESTOWN	351	68	72	503	85	66	558
DIAMOND	570	95	68	496	82	59	542
DUFIEF	241	73	73	512	89	65	574
FAIRLAND	303	64	64	485	75	66	540
FALLSHEAD	233	49	74	510	89	67	566
FARMLAND	214	66	60	523	93	67	598
FIELD'S RIDGE	566	48	64	486	76	59	545
FLOWER VALLEY	506	59	69	497	82	60	565
FOREST KNOLLS	803	39	62	480	72	59	543
FOX CHAPEL	106	83	67	495	81	65	581
GAITHERSBURG ES	553	65	60	476	69	58	533
GALWAY	313	35	72	502	85	60	561
GAKRETT PARK	204	45	70	501	84	60	559
GEORGETOWN HILL	224	52	78	520	92	68	569
GEORGIAN FOREST	786	49	67	491	79	65	545
GERMANTOWN	102	64	62	479	71	60	541
GLEN HAVEN	707	62	56	466	61	60	523
GLENALLAN	617	69	70	501	84	55	584
GREENWOOD	512	72	74	510	89	66	580

TABLE 2 (continued)

CALIFORNIA ACHIEVEMENT TESTS RESULTS BY SCHOOL
FALL, 1982 FIFTH GRADE RESULTS

SCHOOL	SCHOOL # FOR # BATTERY	TOTAL BATTERY			READING VOCABULARY			READING COMPREHENSION			TOTAL READING			SPELLING			LANGUAGE MECHANICS		
		NCE	SS	PER MEAN MEAN RANK	NCE	SS	PER MEAN MEAN RANK	NCE	SS	PER MEAN MEAN RANK	NCE	SS	PER MEAN MEAN RANK	NCE	SS	PER MEAN MEAN RANK	NCE	SS	PER MEAN MEAN RANK
WHEATON WOODS	788	66	60	475 68	54	473	60	57	494	64	55	477	62	60	535	68	57	528	65
WHETSTONE	558	76	70	499 83	71	517	84	66	524	79	53	515	84	64	549	75	70	563	83
WOOD ACRES	417	72	81	528 94	75	528	88	76	555	90	75	541	91	69	567	82	70	562	83
WOODFIELD	704	63	81	529 95	70	515	84	72	542	86	72	527	87	64	549	75	84	605	95
WOODLIN	764	32	60	491 79	62	492	73	63	513	74	63	499	76	57	526	64	69	561	82
WYNGATE	422	62	76	517 91	72	522	86	72	544	87	73	532	89	67	563	80	75	579	89

TABLE 2 (continued)
 CALIFORNIA ACHIEVEMENT TESTS RESULTS BY SCHOOL
 FALL, 1982 FIFTH GRADE RESULTS

SCHOOL	LANGUAGE EXPRESSION			TOTAL LANGUAGE			MATH COMPUTATION			MATH CONC & APP			TOTAL MATH			REFERENCE SKILLS		
	NCE	SS	PER	NCE	SS	PER	NCE	SS	PER	NCE	SS	PER	NCE	SS	PER	NCE	SS	PER
	MEAN	MEAN	RANK	MEAN	MEAN	RANK	MEAN	MEAN	RANK	MEAN	MEAN	RANK	MEAN	MEAN	RANK	MEAN	MEAN	RANK
MALATON MUNIS	59	523	70	59	518	67	56	491	61	65	489	76	61	469	69	66	529	79
WETSTONE	67	545	61	71	551	84	66	476	78	65	492	78	67	484	79	68	536	82
WOOD ACRES	76	574	90	76	507	90	76	503	91	80	531	94	80	517	95	77	562	90
WOODFIELD	73	583	92	85	594	96	63	522	95	76	517	90	82	519	95	76	558	89
WOODLIN	68	552	83	71	554	80	57	454	63	66	496	80	63	475	73	68	534	81
WYNGATE	74	568	88	77	574	92	66	476	78	75	521	92	72	498	87	71	542	84
	69	549	82	71	549	84	7	335	2	62	483	72	66	432	39	72	564	85

TABLE 9
CALIFORNIA ACHIEVEMENT TESTS RESULTS BY SCHOOL,
FALL, 1982 EIGHTH GRADE RESULTS

SCHOOL	SCHOOL # FOR # BATTERY	TOTAL BATTERY NCE SS PER MEAN MEAN RANK	READING VOCABULARY NCE SS PER MEAN MEAN RANK	READING COMPREHENSION NCE SS PER MEAN MEAN RANK	TOTAL READING NCE SS PER MEAN MEAN RANK	SPELLING NCE SS PER MEAN MEAN RANK	LANGUAGE MECHANICS NCE SS PER MEAN MEAN RANK
BAKER	705	287	65 592 76	62 581 72	62 593 72	63 588 73	56 591 61
BANNEKER	333	285	66 596 78	64 589 75	65 604 76	65 597 77	57 595 63
BELT	787	298	57 567 63	55 554 59	57 574 63	55 564 61	54 585 58
CABIN JOHN	606	242	73 623 88	69 608 83	67 611 79	69 611 82	62 616 72
EASTERN	775	179	63 585 72	63 584 73	64 601 75	64 594 76	58 599 65
FAROUHAR	507	343	67 600 79	65 592 77	64 602 76	65 598 77	60 607 68
FROST	237	420	74 628 89	71 615 86	70 625 84	72 522 86	63 622 74
GAITHERSBURG JR	554	343	59 574 67	56 559 61	60 585 68	58 573 66	55 588 60
HOOVER	228	283	73 623 88	70 611 84	71 627 85	71 621 86	63 619 73
KEY	311	245	61 581 70	59 571 67	61 589 70	61 581 70	56 591 61
KING	107	215	61 579 69	60 574 68	61 590 70	61 583 71	59 606 68
LEE	818	398	64 591 75	62 582 72	63 596 73	53 590 74	59 603 66
MONTGOMERY VILL.	557	285	70 613 84	68 605 82	69 618 82	70 613 83	64 624 75
PARKLAND	812	207	64 590 75	62 581 72	61 590 70	52 586 72	57 597 64
PULLESVILLE HS	152	113	60 577 68	57 562 62	58 577 64	57 569 64	52 577 54
PYLE	428	475	75 632 90	74 626 89	73 634 87	75 634 90	64 627 76
REDLAND	562	290	68 605 81	66 597 79	65 605 77	57 602 79	59 603 66
RIDGEVIEW	105	328	70 612 84	64 590 76	66 610 79	66 602 79	62 618 73
SEAGO	778	408	59 574 67	59 572 67	59 583 67	63 578 68	53 578 55
TAKOMA PARK JR	755	148	55 559 59	52 546 55	54 565 59	54 557 58	52 575 53
TILDEN	232	449	73 622 88	68 603 81	69 620 82	70 613 83	60 610 69
JULIUS WEST	211	262	62 583 71	60 574 68	62 592 71	62 584 71	53 579 55
WESTLAND	412	366	70 615 85	68 604 82	69 620 82	69 615 84	61 614 71
WHITE OAK	811	297	66 599 79	63 587 75	66 608 78	55 599 78	57 597 64
WILLO	820	421	68 606 82	66 597 79	65 605 77	67 602 79	60 607 68

56

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TABLE 4
CALIFORNIA ACHIEVEMENT TESTS RESULTS BY SCHOOL
FALL, 1982 ELEVENTH GRADE RESULTS

SCHOOL	SCHOOL # FOR # BATTERY	TOTAL BATTERY NCE SS PER MEAN MEAN RANK	READING VOCABULARY NCE SS PER MEAN MEAN RANK	READING COMPREHENSION NCE SS PER MEAN MEAN RANK	TOTAL READING NCE SS PER MEAN MEAN RANK	SPELLING NCE SS PER MEAN MEAN RANK	LANGUAGE MECHANICS NCE SS PER MEAN MEAN RANK
BETHESDA-CH. CH.	406 396	68 695 83	68 695 80	67 684 79	68 693 81	60 666 70	65 676 78
M. BLAIR	757 403	52 626 55	51 621 52	53 625 50	52 624 54	52 627 54	54 627 58
CHURCHILL	602 490	73 714 88	69 702 82	69 693 82	73 700 83	65 686 77	70 693 83
DAMASCUS HS	701 247	58 649 65	56 641 61	57 643 64	57 644 63	53 634 57	57 641 64
EINSTEIN	789 228	58 650 65	59 658 68	61 658 70	61 660 70	54 636 57	56 634 61
GAITHERSBURG HS	551 369	57 644 63	55 636 59	54 632 59	55 636 60	53 634 57	58 643 65
W. JOHNSON	424 233	69 695 83	68 696 81	67 685 79	69 693 81	60 664 69	67 681 79
KENNEDY	815 327	61 660 69	59 658 68	60 656 69	61 659 69	56 648 62	59 648 67
HAGRUDER	510 270	62 668 73	59 655 67	59 654 68	63 656 68	56 644 61	63 665 74
K. MONTGOMERY	201 300	59 654 67	57 648 64	59 653 68	59 652 66	51 622 51	55 633 60
NORTHWOOD	796 294	61 663 71	58 654 66	60 657 69	59 658 69	54 639 59	61 658 71
PAINT BRANCH	315 296	62 668 73	64 676 74	61 661 71	63 670 73	56 648 62	60 651 68
PEARY	806 299	61 661 70	57 649 64	58 648 66	58 650 66	58 655 65	63 665 74
PLUMSVILLE HS	152 94	58 649 65	57 647 63	58 648 66	58 650 66	55 640 59	53 625 57
ROCKVILLE	230 340	68 693 82	63 674 74	66 681 78	65 680 77	60 665 69	66 678 78
SENECA VALLEY	104 482	62 666 72	60 660 68	60 655 68	51 661 70	56 645 61	58 645 66
SHERWOOD HS	503 271	62 667 72	58 652 65	58 649 66	59 652 66	57 650 63	61 658 71
SPRINGBROOK	798 467	68 692 82	66 689 79	65 677 77	57 685 79	60 663 69	67 680 79
WHEATON	762 255	53 628 55	52 627 55	53 626 56	53 627 56	48 609 46	51 616 53
WHITMAN	427 471	74 722 90	73 718 86	72 706 85	74 716 87	65 687 77	69 691 83
WILLOWBROOK	222 220	71 708 86	67 692 79	67 682 78	68 690 80	64 683 76	67 682 80
WINSTON	234 385	70 701 84	70 704 83	67 684 79	69 696 82	62 670 71	62 663 73

59

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Total Battery Interquartile Ranges

The average scores reported in the previous section provide a concise summary of each school's performance on the CAT. However, the scores reported are only for the average student in the school and do not indicate how the scores are spread out. Given the mean score, one can only make a rough estimate as to how the highest and lowest scoring students are performing. The figures in this section show the spread of scores in each school and provide information about the performance of the top and bottom quarters of each school. This is done by using score bands to report the interquartile range for the CAT Total Battery for each school. The figures show the score (national percentile rank) of the student at each school's 25th and 75th percentile. Thus, the lowest 25 percent of the students in that school fall below the lower end of the range. Likewise, the highest 25 percent in that school scored above the upper end of the range. For example, if the upper end of the band were at the 96th percentile, the top 25 percent of the students in that school ranked in the upper four percent of the national norm sample.

Schools are presented in these figures in alphabetical order by grade. The first page for each grade follows:

Grade 3 -- Page 41

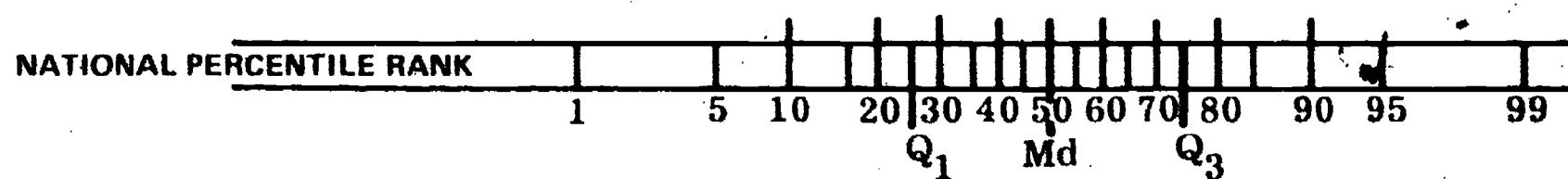
Grade 5 -- Page 48

Grade 8 -- Page 55

Grade 11 -- Page 57

County (all grades) -- Page 59

NATIONAL PERCENTILE RANK FOR THE STUDENT SCORING AT EACH SCHOOL'S
 FIRST QUARTILE (Q1), MEDIAN, AND THIRD QUARTILE (Q3) —
 CALIFORNIA ACHIEVEMENT TESTS GRADE 3, TOTAL BATTERY, 1982-83



SCHOOL NAME	AREA	1	5	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	95	99
ASHBURTON	2							63	79			90		
BANNOCKBURN	2							72		90			97	
LUCY BARNSLEY	2							70	86			95		
BEALL	2					45			85			95		
BELLS MILL	2								86	95			99	
BELMONT	1							83	88			96		
BEL PRE	1						60	78				96		
BETHESDA	2					52	72				87			
BEVERLY FARMS	2						67	83				95		
BRADLEY HILLS	2						67		88			96		
BROAD ACRES	1					28	38		55					
BROOKHAVEN	2						67		86			96		
BROWN STATION	3						53	68		86				
BURNING TREE	2							87	98			99		
BURTONSVILLE	1							79	91			98		

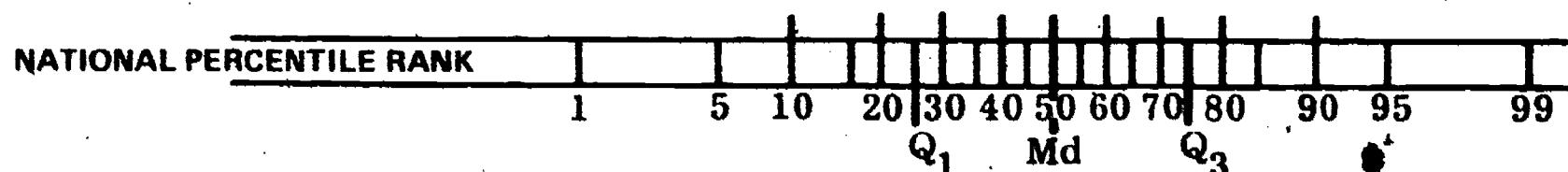
NATIONAL PERCENTILE RANK FOR THE STUDENT SCORING AT EACH SCHOOL'S
 FIRST QUARTILE (Q1), MEDIAN, AND THIRD QUARTILE (Q3).—
 CALIFORNIA ACHIEVEMENT TESTS GRADE 3, TOTAL BATTERY, 1982-83 (cont.)

NATIONAL PERCENTILE RANK

1 5 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 95 99
 Q₁ Md Q₃

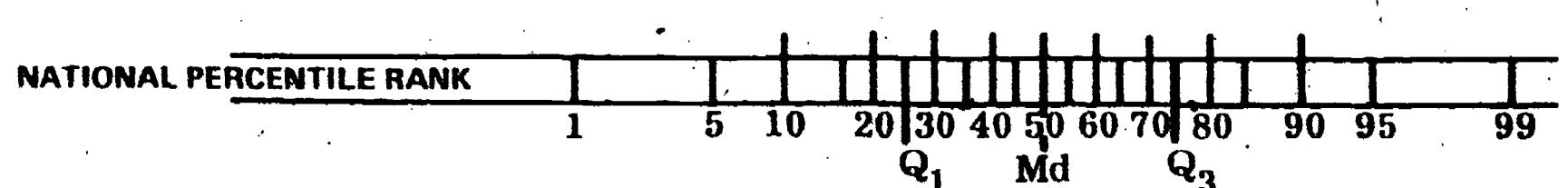
SCHOOL NAME	AREA	1	5	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	95	99
CANDLEWOOD	3							65	76				96	
CANNON ROAD	1							63		90			97	
CARDEROCK SPRINGS	2							83		94	95			
CASHELL	3							79		94			99	
CEDAR GROVE	3						39		75		89			
CHEVY CHASE	2						48		83			98		
CLARKSBURG	3						37		61		83			
CLOVERLY	1						55		73		82			
COLD SPRING	3						79		88			97		
COLLEGE GARDENS	2						66		83			94		
CONNECTICUT PARK	1						53		65		83			
CRESTHAVEN	1						61		83			99		
DAMASCUS	3						62		78		89			
DARNESTOWN	3						53		73		93			
DIAMOND	3						57		77			93		

NATIONAL PERCENTILE RANK FOR THE STUDENT SCORING AT EACH SCHOOL'S
 FIRST QUARTILE (Q1), MEDIAN, AND THIRD QUARTILE (Q3) —
 CALIFORNIA ACHIEVEMENT TESTS GRADE 3, TOTAL BATTERY, 1982-83 (cont.)



SCHOOL NAME	AREA	1	5	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	95	99
DU FIEF	3							76			92			97
EAST SILVER SPRING	1				17		39			55				
FAIRLAND	1							58		80			83	
FALLSMEDD	3							79		90				99
FARMLAND	2							66		89				99
FIELDS ROAD	3					36		55			77			
FLOWER VALLEY	2							81		90			98	
FOREST KNOLLS	1					42		71			89			
FOX CHAPEL	3						57		74			90		
GAITHERSBURG	3					41		73			88			
GALWAY	1						60		75			94		
GARRETT PARK	2						50		75			89		
GEORGETOWN HILL	2							79		92			97	
GEORGIAN FOREST	1						50		72			91		
GERMANTOWN	3							73		84			95	

NATIONAL PERCENTILE RANK FOR THE STUDENT SCORING AT EACH SCHOOL'S
 FIRST QUARTILE (Q1), MEDIAN, AND THIRD QUARTILE (Q3) –
 CALIFORNIA ACHIEVEMENT TESTS GRADE 3, TOTAL BATTERY, 1982-83 (cont.)



SCHOOL NAME	AREA	1	40	51	64	90
GLEN HAVEN	1	1	40	51	64	
GLENALLAN	1	1	46	72	90	
GREENWOOD	1	1	61	77	90	
HARMONY HILLS	2	2	42	60	78	
HIGHLAND	1	1	29	42	64	
HIGHLAND VIEW	1	1	55	75	89	
JACKSON ROAD	1	1	62	81	97	
KEMP MILL	1	1	88	98	99	
KENSINGTON-PARKWOOD	2	2	54	74	90	
LAKE NORMANDY	2	2	92	95	99	
LAKWOOD	3	3	73	90	96	
LAYTONSVILLE	3	3	54	78	94	
LUXMANOR	2	2	71	86	97	
MARYVALE	2	2	28	37	62	
MEADOW HALL	2	2	48	66	88	

NATIONAL PERCENTILE RANK FOR THE STUDENT SCORING AT EACH SCHOOL'S
 FIRST QUARTILE (Q1), MEDIAN, AND THIRD QUARTILE (Q3) —
 CALIFORNIA ACHIEVEMENT TESTS GRADE 3, TOTAL BATTERY, 1982-83 (cont.)

NATIONAL PERCENTILE RANK

1 5 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 95 99

Q₁ Md Q₃

SCHOOL NAME	AREA	1	5	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	95	99
MILL CREEK TOWNE	3							50			81			95
MONACACY	3							44	55		75			
NEW HAMPSHIRE ESTATES	1							37	58		74			
OAK VIEW	1							32	67		88			
OAKLAND TERRACE	1							55	75		92			
OLNEY	1							64	75		91			
WILLIAM TYLER PAGE	1							67	88		99			
PINE CREST	1						29	66		86				
POOLESVILLE	3						48	67		85				
POTOMAC	2							68	89		96			
RITCHIE PARK	3							66	87		96			
ROCK CREEK FOREST	2						45	60		83				
ROCK CREEK VALLEY	2							67	79		90			
ROCKING HORSE ROAD	1							48	71		83			
ROCK VIEW	1							60	72		88			

NATIONAL PERCENTILE RANK FOR THE STUDENT SCORING AT EACH SCHOOL'S
 FIRST QUARTILE (Q1), MEDIAN, AND THIRD QUARTILE (Q3) —
 CALIFORNIA ACHIEVEMENT TESTS GRADE 3, TOTAL BATTERY, 1982-83 (cont.)

NATIONAL PERCENTILE RANK

1 5 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 95 99
 Q₁ Md Q₃

SCHOOL NAME	AREA	1	20	50	80	90	95	99
ROLLING TERRACE	1		42	64	80			
ROSEMARY HILLS	2	38		72		93		
ROSEMONT	3	41		73	83			
SEVEN LOCKS	2		75		90			96
SHERWOOD	1		63	79		95		
SOMERSET	2		86		97		99	
SOUTH LAKE	3	54		72	86			
STEDWICK	3		64		87		97	
STONEGATE	1		62	77		92		
STRATHMORE	1	19		74		90		
SUMMIT HALL	3	58		79		92		
TAKOMA PARK	1	29	42		77			
TRAVILAH	3	38		68		85		
TWINBROOK	2	35	51		71			
VIERS HILL	1	31	52		72			

NATIONAL PERCENTILE RANK FOR THE STUDENT SCORING AT EACH SCHOOL'S
 FIRST QUARTILE (Q1), MEDIAN, AND THIRD QUARTILE (Q3) —
 CALIFORNIA ACHIEVEMENT TESTS GRADE 3, TOTAL BATTERY, 1982-83 (cont.)

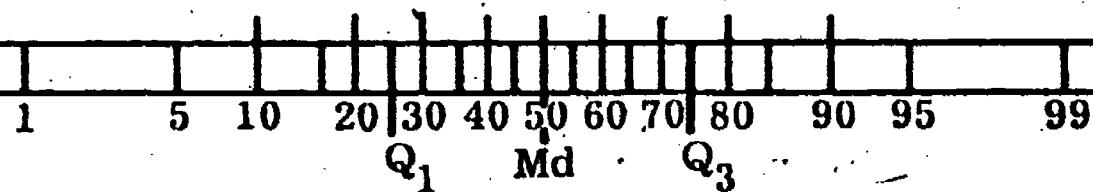
NATIONAL PERCENTILE RANK

1 5 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 95 99
 Q₁ Md Q₃

SCHOOL NAME	AREA	37	84	77
WASHINGTON GROVE	3	37	84	77
WATKINS MILL	3	61	88	98
WAYSIDE	2	86	92	99
WELLER ROAD	1	35	51	83
WESTBROOK	2	70	91	98
WESTOVER	1	43	75	98
WHEATON WOODS	2	43	68	81
WHETSTONE	3	67	88	98
WOOD ACRES	2	75	82	99
WOODFIELD	3	69	84	96
WOODLIN	1	48	70	89
WYNGATE	2	76	90	98

NATIONAL PERCENTILE RANK FOR THE STUDENT SCORING AT EACH SCHOOL'S
 FIRST QUARTILE (Q1), MEDIAN, AND THIRD QUARTILE (Q3) —
 CALIFORNIA ACHIEVEMENT TESTS GRADE 5, TOTAL BATTERY, 1982-83

NATIONAL PERCENTILE RANK



SCHOOL NAME

AREA

SCHOOL NAME	AREA	1	5	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	95	99
ASHBURTON	2							52	68		82			
BANNOCKBURN	2							69	88		95			
LUCY BARNSLEY	2							64	85		97			
BEALL	2						43	65		88				
BELLS MILL	2						61	84		91				
BELMONT	1						65	84		97				
BEL PRE	1						69	83		95				
BETHESDA	2						57	78		95				
BEVERLY FARMS	2						68	85		92				
BRADLEY HILLS	2						69	81		95				
BROAD ACRES	1						37	51		74				
BROOKHAVEN	2						63	82		92				
BROWN STATION	3						49	74		92				
BURNING TREE	2									92	97	99		
BURTONSVILLE	1						69			86	83		96	

NATIONAL PERCENTILE RANK FOR THE STUDENT SCORING AT EACH SCHOOL'S
 FIRST QUARTILE (Q1), MEDIAN, AND THIRD QUARTILE (Q3) —
 CALIFORNIA ACHIEVEMENT TESTS GRADE 5, TOTAL BATTERY, 1982-83 (cont.)

NATIONAL PERCENTILE RANK

1 5 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 95 99
 Q₁ Md Q₃

SCHOOL NAME	AREA	56	74	85
CANDLEWOOD	3	56	74	85
CANNON ROAD	1	70	87	99
CARDEROCK SPRINGS	2	73	86	91
CASHELL	3	58	84	96
CEDAR GROVE	3	62	76	84
CHEVY CHASE	2	60	89	98
CLARKSBURG	3	37	60	80
CLOVERLY	1	58	76	91
COLD SPRING	3	75	88	98
COLLEGE GARDENS	2	72	87	96
CONNECTICUT PARK	1	55	76	86
CRESTHAVEN	1	51	75	94
DAMASCUS	3	63	83	95
DARNESTOWN	3	67	88	94
DIAMOND	3	53	81	95

NATIONAL PERCENTILE RANK FOR THE STUDENT SCORING AT EACH SCHOOL'S
 FIRST QUARTILE (Q1), MEDIAN, AND THIRD QUARTILE (Q3) —
 CALIFORNIA ACHIEVEMENT TESTS GRADE 5, TOTAL BATTERY, 1982-83 (cont.)

NATIONAL PERCENTILE RANK

1 5 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 95 99
 Q₁ Md Q₃

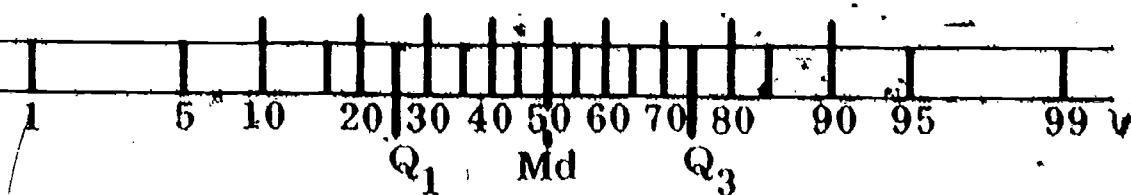
SCHOOL NAME

AREA

DU FIEF	3	67	88	98
FAIRLAND	1	54	75	91
FALLSMED	3	66	80	96
FARMLAND	2	79	94	98
FIELDS ROAD	3	47	72	91
FLOWER VALLEY	2	59	83	94
FOREST KNOLLS	1	40	74	91
FOX CHAPEL	3	52	80	94
GAITHERSBURG	3	44	69	88
GALWAY	1	72	84	91
GARRETT PARK	2	86	84	93
GEORGETOWN HILL	2	81	91	98
GEORGIAN FOREST	1	52	74	93
GERMANTOWN	3	53	70	85
GLEN HAVEN	1	42	60	76

NATIONAL PERCENTILE RANK FOR THE STUDENT SCORING AT EACH SCHOOL'S
 FIRST QUARTILE (Q1), MEDIAN, AND THIRD QUARTILE (Q3) —
 CALIFORNIA ACHIEVEMENT TESTS GRADE 6, TOTAL BATTERY, 1982-83 (cont.)

NATIONAL PERCENTILE RANK

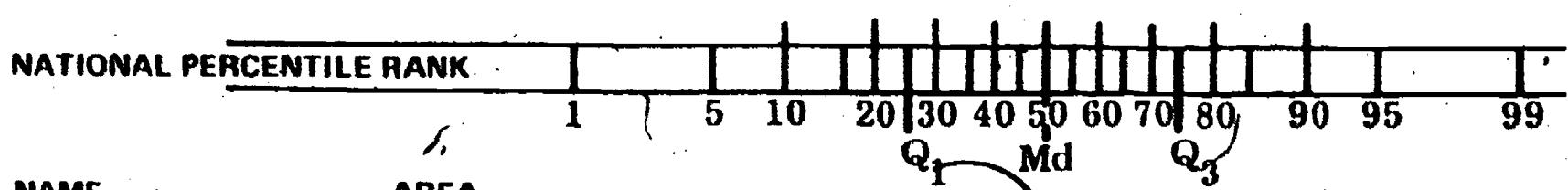


SCHOOL NAME

AREA

SCHOOL NAME	AREA	1	5	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	95	99
GLENALLAN	1							61		79			94	
GREENWOOD	1							74		86			93	
HARMONY HILLS	2					45		58				86		
HIGHLAND	1					32		54			75			
HIGHLAND VIEW	1					28		53			81			
JACKSON ROAD	1					63		80			94			
KEMP MILL	1					69		81			91		97	
KENSINGTON-PARKWOOD	2					52		69			86			
LAKE NORMANDY	2					76		85			96			
LAKWOOD	3					76		86			95			
LAYTONSVILLE	3					66		86			95			
LUXMANOR	2					80		91			98			
MARYVALE	2					26		37			91			
MEADOW HALL	2					51		72			90			
MILL CREEK TOWNE	3					40		68			88			

NATIONAL PERCENTILE RANK FOR THE STUDENT SCORING AT EACH SCHOOL'S
 FIRST QUARTILE (Q1), MEDIAN, AND THIRD QUARTILE (Q3) —
 CALIFORNIA ACHIEVEMENT TESTS GRADE 5, TOTAL BATTERY, 1982-83 (cont.)



SCHOOL NAME	AREA	1	5	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	95	99
MONOCACY	3				30	54						82		
OAK VIEW	1				35	61						82		
OAKLAND TERRACE	1				45	66						87		
OLNEY	1				47	72						87		
WILLIAM TYLER PAGE	1				64							92		99
PINE CREST	1				34	59						86		
PINEY BRANCH	1				37	73						91		
POOLESVILLE	3				51	68						85		
POTOMAC	2							77	88				99	
RITCHIE PARK	3							79	90				96	
ROCK CREEK FOREST	2							61	81				92	
ROCK CREEK VALLEY	2							72	88				98	
ROCKING HORSE ROAD	1							32	69				88	
ROCK VIEW	1							45	68				85	
ROLLING TERRACE	1							21	47				69	

NATIONAL PERCENTILE RANK FOR THE STUDENT SCORING AT EACH SCHOOL'S
 FIRST QUARTILE (Q1), MEDIAN, AND THIRD QUARTILE (Q3) —
 CALIFORNIA ACHIEVEMENT TESTS GRADE 5, TOTAL BATTERY, 1982-83 (cont.)

NATIONAL PERCENTILE RANK

1 5 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 95 99
 Q₁ Md Q₃

SCHOOL NAME	AREA	1	5	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	95	99
ROSEMARY HILLS	2							50	73			94		
ROSEMONT	3							52	70			90		
SEVEN LOCKS	2							72		92		95		
SHERWOOD	1							51	74			90		
SOMERSET	2							77	85			96		
SOUTH LAKE	3							47	75			90		
STEDWICK	3							66		90		97		
STONEGATE	1							72	88			95		
STRATHMORE	1							40	68			94		
SUMMIT HALL	3							50	79			91		
TRAVILAH	3							69	89			96		
TWINBROOK	2							43	62			88		
VIERS MILL	1							60	67			86		
WASHINGTON GROVE	3							42	62			85		
WATKINS MILL	3							68	77			90		

NATIONAL PERCENTILE RANK FOR THE STUDENT SCORING AT EACH SCHOOL'S
 FIRST QUARTILE (Q1), MEDIAN, AND THIRD QUARTILE (Q3) —
 CALIFORNIA ACHIEVEMENT TESTS GRADE 5, TOTAL BATTERY, 1982-83 (cont.)

NATIONAL PERCENTILE RANK

1 5 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 95 99
 Q₁ Md Q₃

SCHOOL NAME

AREA

WAYSIDE	2	79	82	97
WELLER ROAD	1	52	67	85
WESTBROOK	2	83	88	94
WESTOVER	1	69	90	98
WHEATON WOODS	2	44	66	85
WHETSTONE	3	63	88	94
WOOD ACRES	2	81	95	98
WOODFIELD	3	78	95	98
WOODLIN	1	39	76	92
WYNGATE	2	74	88	98

NATIONAL PERCENTILE RANK FOR THE STUDENT SCORING AT EACH SCHOOL'S
 FIRST QUARTILE (Q1), MEDIAN, AND THIRD QUARTILE (Q3) —
 CALIFORNIA ACHIEVEMENT TESTS GRADE 8, TOTAL BATTERY, 1982-83

NATIONAL PERCENTILE RANK

1 5 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 95 99

Q₁ Md Q₃

SCHOOL NAME	AREA	49	76	91
JOHN T. BAKER INTERMEDIATE	3	49	76	91
BENJAMIN BANNEKER JUNIOR HIGH	1	57	75	91
COLONEL JOSEPH BELT JUNIOR HIGH	1	41	61	83
CABIN JOHN JUNIOR HIGH	2	72	88	96
EASTERN INTERMEDIATE	1	47	69	89
WILLIAM H. FARQUHAR MIDDLE	1	59	80	91
ROBERT FROST INTERMEDIATE	3	70	87	97
GAITHERSBURG JUNIOR HIGH	3	41	66	87
HERBERT HOOVER JUNIOR HIGH	2	72	88	95
FRANCIS SCOTT KEY JUNIOR HIGH	1	47	66	89
MARTIN LUTHER KING JUNIOR HIGH	3	46	71	88
COLONEL E. BROOKE LEE INTER.	1	50	74	92
MONTGOMERY VILLAGE JUNIOR HIGH	3	64	83	94
PARKLAND JUNIOR HIGH	2	48	70	89
POOLESVILLE JR/SR HIGH	3	44	66	84

NATIONAL PERCENTILE RANK FOR THE STUDENT SCORING AT EACH SCHOOL'S
 FIRST QUARTILE (Q1), MEDIAN, AND THIRD QUARTILE (Q3) —
 CALIFORNIA ACHIEVEMENT TESTS GRADE 8, TOTAL BATTERY, 1982-83 (cont.)

NATIONAL PERCENTILE RANK

1 5 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 95 99
 Q₁ Md Q₃

SCHOOL NAME

AREA

THOMAS W. PYLE INTERMEDIATE	2	75	88	97
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REDLAND MIDDLE	3	57	81	93
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RIDGEVIEW JUNIOR HIGH	3	64	81	94
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SLIGO INTERMEDIATE	1	39	67	88
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TAKOMA PARK JUNIOR HIGH	1	36	57	79
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TILDEN INTERMEDIATE	1	68	88	96
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JULIUS WEST MIDDLE	2	44	67	90
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WESTLAND INTERMEDIATE	2	57	85	98
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WHITE OAK JUNIOR HIGH	1	52	77	92
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EARL B. WOOD JUNIOR HIGH	2	57	81	95
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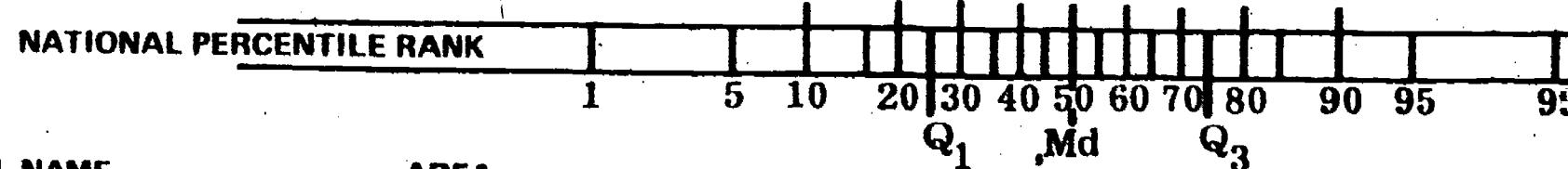
NATIONAL PERCENTILE RANK FOR THE STUDENT SCORING AT EACH SCHOOL'S
 FIRST QUARTILE (Q1), MEDIAN, AND THIRD QUARTILE (Q3) —
 CALIFORNIA ACHIEVEMENT TESTS GRADE 11, TOTAL BATTERY, 1982-83

NATIONAL PERCENTILE RANK

1 5 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 95 99
 Q₁ Md Q₃

SCHOOL NAME	AREA	1	5	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	95	99
BETHESDA-CHEVY CHASE HIGH	2										54	81		98
MONTGOMERY BLAIR HIGH	1						31		53		76			
WINSTON CHURCHILL HIGH	2								70		86			96
DAMASCUS HIGH	3						40		63		85			
ALBERT EINSTEIN HIGH	1						40		63		81			
GAITHERSBURG HIGH	3						36		61		83			
WALTER JOHNSON HIGH	2							60		83		94		
JOHN F. KENNEDY HIGH	1						46		67		87			
COLONEL ZADOK MAGRUDER HIGH	3						44		73		89			
RICHARD MONTGOMERY HIGH	2						39		66		88			
NORTHWOOD HIGH	1						47		69		88			
PAINT BRANCH HIGH	1						51		73		87			
ROBERT E. PEARY HIGH	2						45		70		86			
POOLESVILLE JR/SR HIGH	3						40		59		78			
ROCKVILLE HIGH	2							57		79		94		

NATIONAL PERCENTILE RANK FOR THE STUDENT SCORING AT EACH SCHOOL'S
 FIRST QUARTILE (Q1), MEDIAN, AND THIRD QUARTILE (Q3) —
 CALIFORNIA ACHIEVEMENT TESTS GRADE 11, TOTAL BATTERY, 1982-83 (cont.)



SCHOOL NAME	AREA	1	5	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	95
SENECA VALLEY HIGH	3							46	70		88		
SHERWOOD HIGH	1							48	72		87		
SPRINGBROOK HIGH	1							59	78		84		
WHEATON HIGH	1						32	55		78			
WALT WHITMAN HIGH	2							70	89		97		
CHARLES W. WOODWARD HIGH	2							64	83		96		
THOMAS S. WOOTTON HIGH	3							66	81		94		

NATIONAL PERCENTILE RANK FOR THE STUDENT SCORING AT THE COUNTY'S
FIRST QUARTILE (Q1), MEDIAN, AND THIRD QUARTILE (Q3) —
CALIFORNIA ACHIEVEMENT TESTS, TOTAL BATTERY, 1982-83

NATIONAL PERCENTILE RANK

1 5 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 95 99
Q₁ Md Q₃

SCHOOL NAME	AREA	Q ₁	Md	Q ₃
GRADE 3 COUNTY (CAT)		54	78	94
GRADE 5 COUNTY (CAT)		56	80	94
GRADE 8 COUNTY (CAT)		55	78	93
GRADE 11 COUNTY (CAT)		49	74	91

Longitudinal Trends

The school longitudinal analysis presents the score trends of students tested in the same school twice. This testing was done in Grades 3 and 5. This analysis provides a better indication of possible program strengths and weaknesses than does comparing scores for groups of different students. When scores for different students are compared, differences in their ability can confound any judgements about quality. That is, brighter students may score higher because of their own talents, not because their educational program is any better. Using the results for the same group of students at two grade levels eliminates this confounding factor.

The identification of a school as having good or poor score trends in a given year can be affected by some of the interpretive problems discussed in an earlier section of this report. If the school longitudinal group has a score decline or increase, it could be the result of test characteristics, not the quality of the school program. One reason for score changes could be that the norm group for the Grade 5 test had higher ability than did the norm group for the Grade 3 test. Thus, when students were assigned standardized scores (e.g., percentile ranks) in Grade 5, they were being compared to brighter students and did not appear to perform as well. Another reason for score changes could be that the content of the Grade 5 test was a better match to the MCPS curriculum. In this case students would have been taught more of the Grade 5 content but not necessarily any more of the MCPS curriculum. Thus, their scores would have improved without their actually learning any more.

In an attempt to correct for the effect of test characteristics, a baseline for comparison has been established. This baseline is the average trend, countywide, for the students tested twice in the same school. This is being used on the assumption that, if these characteristics influence score trends, the county trend will indicate the amount of correction that is needed.

Substantial deviation (eight or more NCE points) from this baseline by a school trend is an indication of potential strength or weakness. School trends that are eight or more NCE points above the county trend will be indicated by a plus (+). School trends that are eight or more NCE points below the county trend will be indicated by a minus (-). When reviewing data for small groups (fewer than 30) one should use extra caution before reaching conclusions about program strengths and weaknesses. Mean scores for groups of fewer than 30 are somewhat unstable and can be unduly influenced by a few very high or very low scores. No results are reported for groups of fewer than 10 because of the extreme instability of mean scores for groups that size. County trends for students tested in the same school are summarized in Table 5. Also shown in that table are the differences required to indicate substantial change.

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7. The groups might be the current third grade and last year's third grade or the current third and fifth grades.

While longitudinal data have the advantage cited above, they should not be used to label schools as having good or poor programs, but only as a "flag" suggesting that a closer look needs to be taken. Judgment of the quality of a school program needs to be based on many things in addition to standardized test scores, no matter how well they are analyzed. Additionally, the statistic being used, difference scores, is somewhat unstable. For these and other reasons the longitudinal results for a given school are often not consistent from year to year. That is, the method will generally not flag a school two years in a row. Thus, before a school is cited as having a good or poor program based on longitudinal data, the results of several years need to be reviewed.

This section of the report contains three tables of school data. Table 6 presents the elementary school longitudinal results from Grade 3 to 5 for the 1982-83 school year. Given the grades in which we test, that is, 3, 5, 8, and 11, school longitudinal results can only be computed for elementary schools.

Table 7 presents a summary of four years of school longitudinal analyses. This makes it possible to see which schools are consistently identified as having good or poor programs. The table shows the subject areas and years in which each elementary school had a substantial deviation from the county longitudinal trend. The schools have been grouped into quarters based on the Grade 3 scores for the 1982-83 report group. If a school did not have scores in 1982-83, it was placed in the same quarter as last year. This grouping is helpful in evaluating results because there is a tendency for very high (low) scoring schools to have their scores go down (up) the next time they are tested. Presenting the results for the similarly scoring schools together helps to determine if a school's trend is "what might be expected" (i.e., similar to schools that start at the same level) or if it is unusual for schools at that level and therefore merits special attention.

Tables 8 and 9 contain what will be called quasilongitudinal data. Table 8 shows the trends for students in paired schools. These students move as a group from one school to another between the Grade 3 testing and the Grade 5 testing. This occurs because at least one of the schools does not have both grades.

Table 9 shows the trends for students who were in consolidated schools. They moved as a group from one school to another in 1982-83 because of school closings. These students will not be included in the school's regular longitudinal group. An example would be students who moved from the closed Hungerford Park to Beall. However, students who were in Beall (then W. Rockville) in Grade 3 are included in the Beall longitudinal data in Table 6.

8. The statistical name for this phenomenon is regression effect. A review of the four years of school longitudinal results shows a slight regression effect. Schools that start off (Grade 3) in the top quarter tend to have an average trend that is a point or two lower than the county trend. Likewise schools that start in the bottom quarter tend to have an average trend a point or two higher than the county trend. However, there is considerable variation in the trends in both groups.

TABLE 5
County Means and Magnitude of Trend Needed
to Indicate Substantial* Change for
Longitudinal and Nonlongitudinal School Results on the
California Achievement Tests

	Longitudinal				Nonlongitudinal					
	Fall 1980	Fall 1982	Grade 3 NCE Mean	Grade 5 NCE Mean	Substantial Increase	Substantial Decrease	Grade 3 NCE Mean	Grade 5 NCE Mean	Substantial Increase	Substantial Decrease
Total Reading	64	67	11	5			57	60	11	5
Total Language	69	72	11	5			60	64	12	4
Total Mathematics	67	69	10	6			59	63	12	4
Total Battery	68	71	11	5			59	63	12	4

*Substantial is defined as eight or more NCE points above the county trend.

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TABLE 6

**CALIFORNIA ACHIEVEMENT TESTS LONGITUDINAL RESULTS
FOR STUDENTS TESTED IN THE SAME SCHOOL IN GRADE 3 (1980) AND GRADE 6 (1982)**

School	School Number	Grade	# Tested	Total Reading		Total Language		Total Math		Total Battery	
				NCE Mean	Percentile Rank of Mean	NCE Mean	Percentile Rank of Mean	NCE Mean	Percentile Rank of Mean	NCE Mean	Percentile Rank of Mean
Ashburton	425	3	35	57	63	59	67	60	68	59	67
		5	35	62	72	62	72	66	78	64	75
Bannockburn	420	3	29	65	76	76	89	74	87	72	85
		5	29	69	82	69	82	68-	80	70	83
Lucy Barnsley	505	3	39	67	79	71	84	69	82	72	85
		5	39	68	80	77	90	72	85	75	88
Beall	207	3	21	55	59	57	63	53	56	55	59
		5	21	63	73	66	78	64+	75	64	75
Bells Mill	607	3	22	63	73	68	80	62	72	64	75
		5	22	66	78	74	87	64	75	69	82
Belmont	513	3	32	74	87	71	84	66	78	71	84
		5	32	71	84	77	90	72	85	76	89
Bel Pre	780	3	35	62	72	69	82	68	80	67	79
		5	35	67	79	74	87	73	86	72	85
Bethesda	401	3	21	70	83	77	90	69	82	72	85
		5	21	75	88	81	93	73	86	78	91

TABLE 6 (continued)

**CALIFORNIA ACHIEVEMENT TESTS LONGITUDINAL RESULTS
FOR STUDENTS TESTED IN THE SAME SCHOOL IN GRADE 3 (1980) AND GRADE 5 (1982)**

School	School Number	Grade	# Tested	Total Reading		Total Language		Total Math		Total Battery	
				NCE Mean	Percentile Rank of Mean	NCE Mean	Percentile Rank of Mean	NCE Mean	Percentile Rank of Mean	NCE Mean	Percentile Rank of Mean
Beverly Farms	226	3	33	66	78	74	87	72	85	72	85
		5	33	72	85	75	88	64-	75	70	83
Bradley Hills	410	3	23	64	75	67	79	71	84	69	82
		5	23	71	84	74	87	73	86	75	88
Broad Acres	304	3	12	43	37	47	44	56	61	48	46
		5	12	53	56	54	58	55	59	54	58
Brookhaven	807	3	47	60	68	65	76	63	73	62	72
		5	47	66	78	73	86	69	82	70	83
Brown Station	559	3	56	63	73	73	86	61	70	64	75
		5	56	67	79	71	84	68	80	70	83
Burning Tree	419	3	48	80	92	84	95	88	96	88	96
		5	48	81	93	84	95	83	94	87	96
Burtonsville	302	3	18	62	72	70	83	62	72	65	76
		5	18	67	79	78	91	72+	85	74	87
Candlewood	508	3	39	67	79	68	80	72	85	71	84
		5	39	71	84	75	88	73	86	75	88

TABLE 6 (continued)

**CALIFORNIA ACHIEVEMENT TESTS LONGITUDINAL RESULTS
FOR STUDENTS TESTED IN THE SAME SCHOOL IN GRADE 3 (1980) AND GRADE 5 (1982)**

School	School Number	Grade	# Tested	Total Reading		Total Language		Total Math		Total Battery	
				NCE Mean	Percentile Rank of Mean	NCE Mean	Percentile Rank of Mean	NCE Mean	Percentile Rank of Mean	NCE Mean	Percentile Rank of Mean
Cannon Road	310	3	35	66	78	69	82	66	78	68	80
		5	35	74	87	82+	94	79+	92	81+	93
Cashell	511	3	52	67	79	66	78	64	75	66	78
		5	52	66	78	74	87	73	86	72	85
Cedar Grove	703	3	26	64	75	66	78	61	70	63	73
		5	26	64	75	66	78	64	75	65	76
Chevy Chase	403	3	41	61	70	65	76	69	82	68	80
		5	41	71	84	73	86	74	87	74	87
Clarksburg	101	3	30	62	72	62	72	68	80	66	78
		5	30	60	68	66	78	60-	68	61-	70
Cloverly	308	3	46	62	72	64	75	61	70	64	75
		5	46	65	76	72	85	67	79	70	83
Cold Spring	238	3	39	68	80	70	83	69	82	70	83
		5	39	71	84	73	86	76	89	75	88
College Gardens	229	3	50	70	83	71	84	75	88	75	88
		5	50	73	86	74	87	74	87	76	89

TABLE 6 (continued)

**CALIFORNIA ACHIEVEMENT TESTS LONGITUDINAL RESULTS
FOR STUDENTS TESTED IN THE SAME SCHOOL IN GRADE 3 (1980) AND GRADE 5 (1982)**

School	School Number	Grade	# Tested	Total Reading		Total Language		Total Math		Total Battery	
				NCE Mean	Percentile Rank of Mean	NCE Mean	Percentile Rank of Mean	NCE Mean	Percentile Rank of Mean	NCE Mean	Percentile Rank of Mean
Connecticut Park	779	3	22	67	79	81	93	62	72	67	79
		5	22	64	75	61-	70	67	79	65	76
Cresthaven	808	3	24	69	82	71	84	73	86	74	87
		5	24	71	84	74	87	71	84	74	87
Damascus	702	3	56	64	75	76	89	66	78	68	80
		5	56	67	79	69-	82	67	79	68	80
Darnestown	351	3	44	66	78	67	79	73	86	70	83
		5	44	69	82	71	84	72	85	72	85
Diamond	570	3	72	68	80	76	89	71	84	73	86
		5	72	68	80	67-	79	72	85	71	84
DuFief	241	3	57	64	75	71	84	74	87	72	85
		5	57	69	82	75	88	76	89	76	89
Fairland	303	3	36	69	82	70	83	68	80	70	83
		5	36	69	82	71	84	65	76	68	80
Fallsmead	233	3	37	69	82	74	87	72	85	73	86
		5	37	68	80	85+	95	71	84	75	88

TABLE 6 (continued)

**CALIFORNIA ACHIEVEMENT TESTS LONGITUDINAL RESULTS
FOR STUDENTS TESTED IN THE SAME SCHOOL IN GRADE 3 (1980) AND GRADE 5 (1982)**

School	School Number	Grade	# Tested	Total Reading		Total Language		Total Math		Total Battery	
				NCE Mean	Percentile Rank of Mean	NCE Mean	Percentile Rank of Mean	NCE Mean	Percentile Rank of Mean	NCE Mean	Percentile Rank of Mean
Farmland	219	3	38	73	86	80	92	81	93	82	94
		5	38	72	85	83	94	82	94	83	94
Fields Road	566	3	30	56	61	60	68	56	61	57	63
		5	30	59	67	65	76	67+	79	65	76
Flower Valley	506	3	23	65	76	66	78	64	75	66	78
		5	23	63	73	74	87	71	84	70	83
Forest Knolls	803	3	17	63	73	58	65	61	70	62	72
		5	17	67	79	67	79	68	80	69	82
Fox Chapel	106	3	49	63	73	72	85	60	68	66	78
		5	49	65	76	72	85	67	79	70	83
Gaithersburg	553	3	40	51	52	56	61	56	61	55	59
		5	40	60	68	62	72	58	65	61	70
Galway	313	3	26	61	70	61	70	67	79	64	75
		5	26	68	80	70	83	77+	90	73	86
Garrett Park	204	3	27	60	68	64	75	67	79	65	76
		5	27	72+	85	75+	88	73	86	75	88

TABLE 6 (continued)

**CALIFORNIA ACHIEVEMENT TESTS LONGITUDINAL RESULTS
FOR STUDENTS TESTED IN THE SAME SCHOOL IN GRADE 3 (1980) AND GRADE 5 (1982)**

School	School Number			# Tested	Total Reading Percentile		Total Language Percentile		Total Math Percentile		Total Battery Percentile	
		Grade	NCE Mean		Rank of Mean	NCE Mean	Rank of Mean	NCE Mean	Rank of Mean	NCE Mean	Rank of Mean	NCE Mean
Georgetown Hill	221	3	41	41	77 75	90 88	74 82	87 94	79 82	92 94	81 83	93 94
Georgian Forest	786	3	28	28	55 66+	59 78	62 69	72 82	67 73	79 86	63 71	73 84
Germantown	102	3	43	43	64 65	75 76	72 67-	85 79	64 65	75 76	66 66	78 78
Glen Haven	767	3	30	30	56 58	61 65	57 59	63 67	58 53	65 56	57 57	63 63
Glenallan	817	3	29	29	55 65	59 76	64 71	75 84	57 66	63 78	58 69+	65 82
Greenwood	512	3	57	57	67 73	79 86	78 83	91 94	71 69	84 82	73 76	86 89
Harmony Hills	797	3	19	19	57 54	63 58	61 58	70 65	58 65	65 76	56 58	61 65
Highland	774	3	43	43	50 52	50 54	51 51	52 52	45 53	41 56	47 52	44 54

TABLE 6 (continued)

**CALIFORNIA ACHIEVEMENT TESTS LONGITUDINAL RESULTS
FOR STUDENTS TESTED IN THE SAME SCHOOL IN GRADE 3 (1980) AND GRADE 5 (1982)**

School	School Number	Grade	# Tested	Total Reading		Total Language		Total Math		Total Battery	
				NCE Mean	Percentile Rank of Mean	NCE Mean	Percentile Rank of Mean	NCE Mean	Percentile Rank of Mean	NCE Mean	Percentile Rank of Mean
Highland View	784	3	19	70	83	67	79	72	85	70	83
		5	19	71	84	70	83	66-	78	70	83
Jackson Road	305	3	38	64	75	71	84	64	75	67	79
		5	38	69	82	69	82	67	79	70	83
Kemp Mill	805	3	26	75	88	84	95	95	98	92	98
		5	26	75	88	82	94	85-	95	84-	95
Kensington-Parkwood	783	3	22	57	63	61	70	58	65	58	65
		5	22	62	72	62	72	58	65	61	70
Lake Normandy	231	3	45	75	88	76	89	77	90	78	91
		5	45	72	85	74	87	73	86	75	88
Lakewood	209	3	31	66	78	72	85	74	87	74	87
		5	31	69	82	76	89	73	86	75	88
Laytonsville	051	3	53	64	75	68	80	62	72	65	76
		5	53	69	82	74	87	73+	86	74	87
Luxmanor	220	3	26	67	79	75	88	73	86	74	87
		5	26	70	83	80	92	82	94	80	92

TABLE 6 (continued)

**CALIFORNIA ACHIEVEMENT TESTS LONGITUDINAL RESULTS
FOR STUDENTS TESTED IN THE SAME SCHOOL IN GRADE 3 (1980) AND GRADE 5 (1982)**

School	School Number	Grade	# Tested	Total Reading		Total Language		Total Math		Total Battery	
				NCE Mean	Percentile Rank of Mean	NCE Mean	Percentile Rank of Mean	NCE Mean	Percentile Rank of Mean	NCE Mean	Percentile Rank of Mean
Maryvale	210	3	30	48	46	49	48	50	50	49	48
		5	30	56	61	62+	72	58	65	60+	68
Meadow Hall	212	3	18	65	76	65	76	64	75	65	76
		5	18	63	73	66	78	70	83	67	79
Mill Creek Towne	556	3	74	61	70	64	75	65	76	64	75
		5	74	60	68	64	75	62	72	63	73
Monocacy	652	3	25	59	67	62	72	57	63	60	68
		5	25	57	63	58	65	53	56	56	61
Oak View	766	3	12	55	59	55	59	63	73	59	67
		5	12	54	58	63	73	56-	61	55	59
Oakland Terrace	769	3	43	64	75	67	79	62	72	63	73
		5	43	64	75	66	78	64	75	66	78
Olney	502	3	41	60	68	65	76	64	75	64	75
		5	41	61	70	72	85	57-	63	62	72
Wm. Tyler Page	312	3	38	64	75	72	85	67	79	69	82
		5	38	68	80	75	88	75	88	75	88

TABLE 6 (continued)

**CALIFORNIA ACHIEVEMENT TESTS LONGITUDINAL RESULTS
FOR STUDENTS TESTED IN THE SAME SCHOOL IN GRADE 3 (1980) AND GRADE 5 (1982)**

School	School Number	Grade	# Tested	Total Reading		Total Language		Total Math		Total Battery	
				NCE Mean	Percentile Rank of Mean	NCE Mean	Percentile Rank of Mean	NCE Mean	Percentile Rank of Mean	NCE Mean	Percentile Rank of Mean
Pine Crest	761	3	29	61	70	61	70	59	67	61	70
		5	29	66	78	64	75	59	67	63	73
Poolesville	153	3	59	59	67	61	70	60	68	60	68
		5	59	63	73	63	73	62	72	62	72
Potomac	601	3	47	74	87	75	88	78	91	78	91
		5	47	75	88	80	92	79	92	80	92
Ritchie Park	227	3	63	72	85	82	94	76	89	79	92
		5	63	72	85	79	92	71	84	75	88
Rock Creek Forest	773	3	20	61	70	71	84	74	87	70	83
		5	20	67	79	78	91	71	84	72	85
Rock Creek Valley	819	3	27	58	65	64	75	73	86	67	79
		5	27	66	78	85+	95	84+	95	81+	93
Rock View	795	3	29	63	73	55	59	63	73	60	68
		5	29	67	79	66+	78	60	68	63	73
Rocking Horse Road	785	3	26	60	68	66	78	55	59	59	67
		5	26	63	73	65	76	58	65	62	72

TABLE 6 (continued)

CALIFORNIA ACHIEVEMENT TESTS LONGITUDINAL RESULTS
FOR STUDENTS TESTED IN THE SAME SCHOOL IN GRADE 3 (1980) AND GRADE 5 (1982)

School	School Number	#		Total Reading		Total Language		Total Math		Total Battery	
		Grade	Tested	NCE Mean	Percentile	NCE Mean	Percentile	NCE Mean	Percentile	NCE Mean	Percentile
Rolling Terrace	771	3	12	61	70	70	83	65	76	65	76
		5	12	51-	52	62-	72	51-	52	54-	58
Rosemont	555	3	15	54	58	56	56	63	73	58	65
		5	15	62	72	64	75	65	76	65	76
Seven Locks	603	3	29	70	83	78	91	80	92	79	92
		5	29	77	90	77	90	81	93	81	93
Sherwood	501	3	53	64	75	70	83	66	78	67	79
		5	53	63	73	67	79	64	75	66	78
Somerset	405	3	25	71	84	81	93	85	95	83	94
		5	25	76	89	78	91	79-	92	80	92
South Lake	564	3	32	65	76	66	78	69	82	69	82
		5	32	68	80	75	88	69	82	72	85
Stedwick	568	3	63	66	78	69	82	71	84	70	83
		5	63	70	83	77	90	77	90	77	90
Stonegate	316	3	32	68	80	74	87	70	83	71	84
		5	32	71	84	77	90	74	87	76	89

TABLE 6 (continued)

**CALIFORNIA ACHIEVEMENT TESTS LONGITUDINAL RESULTS
FOR STUDENTS TESTED IN THE SAME SCHOOL IN GRADE 3 (1980) AND GRADE 5 (1982)**

School	School Number	Grade	# Tested	Total Reading		Total Language		Total Math		Total Battery	
				NCE Mean	Percentile Rank of Mean	NCE Mean	Percentile Rank of Mean	NCE Mean	Percentile Rank of Mean	NCE Mean	Percentile Rank of Mean
Strathmore	822	3	15	62	72	71	84	72	85	70	83
		5	15	66	78	80	92	71	84	74	87
Summit Hall	563	3	32	68	80	80	92	69	82	72	85
		5	32	65	76	73-	86	71	84	70	83
Travilah	216	3	37	66	78	67	79	65	76	67	79
		5	37	66	78	81+	93	70	83	74	87
Twinbrook	206	3	47	49	48	53	56	48	46	49	48
		5	47	58	65	59	67	62+	72	60+	68
Viers Mill	772	3	41	58	65	61	70	58	65	59	67
		5	41	62	72	70	83	62	72	64	75
Washington Grove	552	3	38	58	65	69	82	62	72	62	72
		5	38	58	65	66	78	56-	61	60	68
Watkins Mill	561	3	35	61	70	65	76	66	78	65	76
		5	35	65	76	72	85	66	78	68	80
Wayside	235	3	47	71	84	76	89	78	91	77	90
		5	47	73	86	79	92	80	92	80	92

TABLE 6 (continued)

**CALIFORNIA ACHIEVEMENT TESTS LONGITUDINAL RESULTS
FOR STUDENTS TESTED IN THE SAME SCHOOL IN GRADE 3 (1980) AND GRADE 5 (1982)**

School	School Number	Grade	# Tested	Total Reading		Total Language		Total Math		Total Battery	
				NCE Mean	Percentile Rank of Mean	NCE Mean	Percentile Rank of Mean	NCE Mean	Percentile Rank of Mean	NCE Mean	Percentile Rank of Mean
Weller Road	777	3	45	56	61	55	59	54	58	55	59
		5	45	62	72	64	75	63	73	64	75
Westbrook	408	3	29	74	87	76	89	74	87	76	89
		5	29	78	91	76	89	71	84	77	90
Westover	504	3	39	65	76	75	88	69	82	71	84
		5	39	70	83	79	92	77	90	78	91
Wheaton Woods	788	3	49	54	58	61	70	55	59	56	61
		5	49	57	63	61	70	60	68	61	70
Whetstone	558	3	47	67	79	72	85	71	84	71	84
		5	47	72	85	74	87	69	82	73	86
Wood Acres	417	3	28	77	90	75	88	79	92	80	92
		5	28	82	94	80	92	85	95	87	96
Woodfield	704	3	39	71	84	78	91	75	88	76	89
		5	39	73	86	86	96	83	94	82	94
Woodlin*	764	3	20	59	67	64	75	58	65	60	68
		5	20	67	79	76	89	67	79	70	83

*Students who attended Woodlin in the 3rd grade went to Woodside in the 4th grade, but returned to Woodlin in 5th grade because Woodside was closed.

TABLE 6 (continued)

**CALIFORNIA ACHIEVEMENT TESTS LONGITUDINAL RESULTS
FOR STUDENTS TESTED IN THE SAME SCHOOL IN GRADE 3 (1980) AND GRADE 5 (1982)**

School	School Number	Grade	# Tested	Total Reading		Total Language		Total Math		Total Battery	
				NCE Mean	Percentile Rank of Mean	NCE Mean	Percentile Rank of Mean	NCE Mean	Percentile Rank of Mean	NCE Mean	Percentile Rank of Mean
Wyngate	422	3	38	78	91	72	85	71	84	75	88
		5	38	78	91	81	93	76	89	81	93

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TABLE 7 (Continued)

SCHOOLS WITH SUBSTANTIAL LONGITUDINAL TRENDS IN
EACH OF THE LAST FOUR YEARS - SECOND QUARTER

School	1979-80				1980-81				1981-82				1982-83							
	No.	RC	TL	TM	C	No.	RC	TL	TM	TB	No.	RC	TL	TM	TB	No.	TR	TL	TM	TB
Belmont	73					61					58					32				
Bal Pre	34					28					27					35				
Bradley Hills	39	■■■				33	■■■				26					23				
Candlewood	45					70					56					39				
Cannon Road	48					57					46					35				
Chevy Chase	56					50					46					41				
Cold Spring	91					65					58					39				
Connecticut Park	47					42					28					22				
Damascus	69					71					65					56				
Darnestown	55					48					44					44				
Fairland	52					61					57					36				
Highland View	34					35		■■■			19					19				
Jackson Road	66					65					59					38				
William T. Page	42					35					21	■■■				38				
Rock Creek Forest	-					23					35					20				
Rock Creek Valley	64					56		■■■			43					27				
Sherwood	67					53					59					53				
South Lake	35					46					43					32				
Stedwick	69					87					66					63				
Stonegate	42					52					30					68				
Strathmore	28					32					34					15				
Travilah	38					43					40					37				
Westover	58					58					37					39				
Whetstone	70					65		■■■			50					47				

■■■ - School longitudinal trend was at least 8 NCE points higher than the county trend.

■■■ - School longitudinal trend was at least 8 NCE points lower than the county trend.

No. - Number Tested

TL - Total Language

C - Composite

RC - Reading Comprehension

TR - Total Reading

TM - Total Math

TB - Total Battery

0680S

TABLE 7 (Continued)

SCHOOLS WITH SUBSTANTIAL LONGITUDINAL TRENDS IN
EACH OF THE LAST FOUR YEARS - THIRD QUARTER

School	1979-80				1980-81				1981-82				1982-83							
	No.	RC	TL	TM	C	No.	RC	TL	TM	TB	No.	RC	TL	TM	TB	No.	TR	TL	TM	TB
Bells Mill	53					40					36					22				
Brookhaven	31					51					53					47				
Brown Station	43					50					49					56				
Burtonsville	20					22					33					18				
Cashell	76					66					65					52				
Cedar Grove	30					33					29					26				
Clarksburg	17					28					31					30				
Cloverly	52					72					52					46				
Flower Valley	60					61					35					23				
Forest Knolls	26					21					34					17				
Fox Chapel	47					57					49					49				
Galway	42					45					35					26				
Garrett Park	26					29					17					27				
Georgian Forest	40					32					28					28				
Germantown	47					71					51					43				
Laytonsville	65					79					72					53				
Meadow Hall	30					48					27					18				
Mill Creek Towne	63					74					60					74				
Oakland Terrace	49					50					49					43				
Olney	56					50					50					41				
Rolling Terrace	-					-					-					12				
Washington Grove	43					40					35					38				
Watkins Mill	51					39					45					35				

■ - School longitudinal trend was at least 8 NCE points higher than the county trend.

■ - School longitudinal trend was at least 8 NCE points lower than the county trend.

No. - Number Tested

TL - Total Language

C - Composite

RC - Reading Comprehension

TR - Total Reading

TM - Total Math

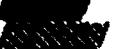
TB - Total Battery

0680S

TABLE 7 (Continued)

SCHOOLS WITH SUBSTANTIAL LONGITUDINAL TRENDS IN
EACH OF THE LAST FOUR YEARS - FOURTH QUARTER

School	1979-80				1980-81				1981-82				1982-83							
	No.	RC	TL	TM	C	No.	RC	TL	TM	TB	No.	RC	TL	TM	TB	No.	TR	TL	TM	TB
Ashburton	15					23					26					35				
Beall	36					40					26					21				
Broad Acres	16					19					11					12				
Fields Road	31					23					36					30				
Gaithersburg	45					50					50					40				
Glen Haven	47					39					48					30				
Glenelian	47					31					35					29				
Harmony Hills	43					34					46					19				
Highland	51					77					65					43				
Kensington-Parkwood	18					29					20					22				
Maryvale	50					47					46					30				
Monocacy	16					21					25					25				
Oak View	27					34					31					12				
Pine Crest	45					45					41					29				
Poolesville	71					90					70					59				
Rock View	36					34					36					29				
Rocking Horse Rd	39					32					29					26				
Rosemont	27					23					25					15				
Twinbrook	45					51					38					47				
Viers Mill	41					52					39					41				
Weller Road	60					63					44					45				
Wheaton Woods	46					57					66					49				
Woodlin	-					-					-					20				

 - School longitudinal trend was at least 8 NCE points higher than the county trend.
 - School longitudinal trend was at least 8 NCE points lower than the county trend.

No. - Number Tested

TL - Total Language

C - Composite

RC - Reading Comprehension

TR - Total Reading

TM - Total Math

TB - Total Battery

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TABLE 8

CALIFORNIA ACHIEVEMENT TESTS RESULTS FOR STUDENTS TESTED IN PAIRED SCHOOLS IN
GRADE 3 (1980) AND GRADE 5 (1982)

School	School No.	Grade	Number Tested	TOTAL READING		TOTAL LANGUAGE		TOTAL MATH		TOTAL BATTERY	
				NCE MEAN	Percentile Rank of MEAN	NCE MEAN	Percentile Rank of MEAN	NCE MEAN	Percentile Rank of MEAN	NCE MEAN	Percentile Rank of MEAN
East Silver Spring	756	3	16	63	73	73	86	59	67	63	73
Piney Branch	749	5	16	66	78	71	84	64	75	67	79
Takoma Park	754	3	55	62	72	63	73	64	75	63	73
Piney Branch	749	5	55	67	79	67	79	68	80	68	80

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TABLE 9

CALIFORNIA ACHIEVEMENT TESTS RESULTS FOR STUDENTS TESTED IN GRADE 3 (1980) AND GRADE 5 (1982)
IN SCHOOLS THAT HAVE BEEN CONSOLIDATED

School	School No.	Grade	Number Tested	TOTAL READING		TOTAL LANGUAGE		TOTAL MATH		TOTAL BATTERY	
				NCE MEAN	Percentile Rank of MEAN	NCE MEAN	Percentile Rank of MEAN	NCE MEAN	Percentile Rank of MEAN	NCE MEAN	Percentile Rank of MEAN
Hungerford Park	214	3	31	58	65	62	72	67	79	63	73
Beall	207	5	31	57	63	70	83	64	75	63	73
Four Corners	763	3	10	43	37	47	44	55	59	47	44
Forest Knolls	803	5	10	48	46	51	52	51	52	50	50
Saddlebrook	821	3	17	61	70	68	80	80	92	72	85
Glenallan	817	5	17	72	85	82	94	80	92	81	93
Arcola	790	3	10	62	72	59	67	54	58	57	63
Kemp Mill	805	5	10	67	79	72	85	66	78	70	83
Lone Oak	205	3	20	61	70	68	80	54	58	59	67
Meadow Hall	212	5	20	60	68	62	72	67	79	64	75
Four Corners	763	3	11	62	72	65	76	72	85	67	79
Oak View	766	5	11	64	75	63	73	63	73	64	75
Forest Grove	768	3	19	56	61	65	76	63	73	62	72
Oakland Terrace	769	5	19	58	65	64	75	57	63	60	68
Pleasant View	765	3	24	57	63	70	83	61	70	62	72
Rock Creek Palisades	795	5	24	64	75	60	68	58	65	61	70
Brookmont	414	3	23	74	87	74	87	80	92	79	92
Wood Acres	417	5	23	77	90	76	89	80	92	81	93

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Nonlongitudinal Trends

Trends of scores between groups of students tested in a school only once (Grade 3 or Grade 5) are reported in Table 10. These nonlongitudinal data are analyzed in a way similar to the school longitudinal data. The county trend for students tested in a school only once (shown in Table 5) is used as a baseline against which to evaluate the magnitude of the school trend. Any school with a trend substantially above (+) or below (-) the county trend is probably an indication of a population shift in the school. If either group in a school has fewer than 10 students, no results are reported for that school.

Part of the nonlongitudinal groups are students in consolidated schools whose third grade school is closed. These students are also included in Table 9 which shows results for them alone, not mixed with other new fifth graders, as is done in these nonlongitudinal tables.

Table 11 contains a summary of four years of school nonlongitudinal analysis. This table has the same format as Table 7. Schools are grouped into quarters according to their 1982-83 group Grade 3 nonlongitudinal score. If the school did not have any 1982-83 data, it was placed in the same quarter as last year. No data are presented for a school in a year if there were fewer than 10 students in the third and/or fifth grade group.

TABLE 10

CALIFORNIA ACHIEVEMENT TESTS NONLONGITUDINAL RESULTS FOR STUDENTS TESTED IN
A SCHOOL ONLY IN GRADE 3 (1980) OR GRADE 5 (1982)

School	School Number	Grade	Tested	Total Reading		Total Language		Total Math		Total Battery	
				NCE Mean	Percentile Rank of Mean	NCE Mean	Percentile Rank of Mean	NCE Mean	Percentile Rank of Mean	NCE Mean	Percentile Rank of Mean
Ashburton	425	3	24	61	70	60	68	58	65	57	63
		5	23	54-	58	53-	56	61	70	56	61
Lucy Barnsley	505	3	15	60	68	38	28	59	67	39	30
		5	19	66	78	73+	86	75+	88	73+	86
Beall	207	3	16	33	21	36	25	34	22	31	18
		5	70	53+	56	63+	73	61+	70	59+	67
Bel Pre	780	3	15	42	35	50	50	50	50	46	42
		5	26	63+	73	75+	88	72+	85	71+	84
Bethesda	401	3	14	63	73	70	83	66	78	67	79
		5	30	62	72	63-	73	60-	68	62-	72
Bradley Hills	410	3	14	62	72	67	79	65	76	64	75
		5	14	65	76	73	86	67	79	68	80
Broad Acres	304	3	13	43	37	47	44	47	44	45	41
		5	31	46	42	55	59	58	65	52	54
Brookhaven	807	3	10	57	63	58	65	56	61	56	61
		5	13	68+	80	71+	84	68+	80	71+	84
Brown Station	559	3	39	50	50	53	56	50	50	50	50
		5	43	57	63	61	70	60	68	60	68
Burning Tree	419	3	12	73	86	83	94	81	93	80	92
		5	34	81	93	82	94	86	96	87	96

TABLE 10 (continued)

CALIFORNIA ACHIEVEMENT TESTS NONLONGITUDINAL RESULTS FOR STUDENTS TESTED IN
A SCHOOL ONLY IN GRADE 3 (1980) OR GRADE 5 (1982)

School	School Number	Grade	# Tested	Total Reading		Total Language		Total Math		Total Battery	
				NCE Mean	Percentile Rank of Mean	NCE Mean	Percentile Rank of Mean	NCE Mean	Percentile Rank of Mean	NCE Mean	Percentile Rank of Mean
Candlewood	508	3	23	53	56	58	65	60	68	57	63
		5	29	55	59	59	67	56-	61	57	63
Carderock Springs	604	3	13	69	82	11	3	88	96	13	4
		5	12	65	76	78+	91	70-	83	71+	84
Cashell	511	3	19	59	67	59	67	58	65	59	67
		5	23	64	75	70+	83	65	76	67	79
Chevy Chase	403	3	29	52	54	55	59	63	73	58	65
		5	31	68+	80	70+	83	69	82	70+	83
College Gardens	229	3	18	62	72	64	75	64	75	64	75
		5	18	64	75	69	82	67	79	66	78
Connecticut Park	779	3	12	66	78	80	92	58	65	65	76
		5	10	59-	67	61-	70	65	76	62	72
Damascus	702	3	20	53	56	65	76	56	61	56	61
		5	15	65+	76	71	84	68+	80	71+	84
Diamond	570	3	16	61	70	65	76	59	67	59	67
		5	23	62	72	57-	63	60	68	60	68
Dufief	241	3	23	61	70	58	65	63	73	63	73
		5	16	63	73	66	78	60	68	65	76
Fairland	303	3	16	55	59	58	65	56	61	56	61
		5	28	59	67	60	68	56	61	59	67

TABLE 10 (continued)

CALIFORNIA ACHIEVEMENT TESTS NONLONGITUDINAL RESULTS FOR STUDENTS TESTED IN
A SCHOOL ONLY IN GRADE 3 (1980) OR GRADE 5 (1982)

School	School Number	Grade	# Tested	Total Reading		Total Language		Total Math		Total Battery	
				Percentile		Percentile		Percentile		Percentile	
				NCE Mean	Rank of Mean	NCE Mean	Rank of Mean	NCE Mean	Rank of Mean	NCE Mean	Rank of Mean
Fallamead	233	3	10	70	83	75	88	78	91	77	90
		5	12	59-	67	75	88	69-	82	68-	80
Fields Road	566	3	20	45	41	56	61	48	46	46	42
		5	18	58+	65	63	73	64+	75	62+	72
Forest Knolls	803	3	11	44	39	52	54	40	32	41	33
		5	21	54	58	58	65	57+	63	54+	61
Fox Chapel	106	3	20	54	58	65	76	60	68	58	65
		5	33	60	68	65	76	65	76	64	75
Gaithersburg	553	3	46	55	59	51	52	55	59	54	58
		5	25	58	65	60	68	68	65	60	68
Garrett Park	204	3	12	57	63	55	59	54	58	55	59
		5	18	62	72	67+	79	63	73	64	75
Georgian Forest	786	3	15	48	46	54	58	59	67	54	58
		5	21	59+	67	60	68	62	72	61	70
Germantown	102	3	22	60	68	66	78	61	70	61	70
		5	21	49-	48	53-	56	54-	58	52-	54
Glen Haven	767	3	33	51	52	54	58	53	56	52	54
		5	32	56	61	57	63	53	56	55	59
Glenallan	817	3	18	49	48	56	61	54	58	52	54
		5	40	62+	72	74+	87	72+	85	71+	84

TABLE 10 (continued)

CALIFORNIA ACHIEVEMENT TESTS NONLONGITUDINAL RESULTS FOR STUDENTS TESTED IN
A SCHOOL ONLY IN GRADE 3 (1980) OR GRADE 5 (1982)

School	School Number	Grade	# Tested	Total Reading		Total Language		Total Math		Total Battery	
				NCE Mean	Percentile Rank of Mean	NCE Mean	Percentile Rank of Mean	NCE Mean	Percentile Rank of Mean	NCE Mean	Percentile Rank of Mean
Greenwood	512	3	19	64	75	72	85	60	68	64	75
		5	15	61	70	77	90	69	82	70	83
Harmony Hills	797	3	23	35	24	48	46	42	35	36	25
		5	19	50+	50	56	61	56+	61	54+	58
Highland	774	3	25	50	50	52	54	44	39	47	44
		5	26	50	50	52	54	52	54	51	52
Highland View	784	3	11	53	56	54	58	53	56	52	54
		5	45	47-	44	47-	44	46-	42	46-	42
Jackson Road	305	3	16	58	65	62	72	56	61	58	65
		5	24	65	76	64	75	66	78	66	78
Kensington-Parkwood	783	3	20	50	50	52	54	52	54	51	52
		5	27	62+	72	64+	75	66+	78	65+	76
Lake Normandy	231	3	12	76	89	74	87	78	91	80	92
		5	12	71-	84	80	92	68-	80	74-	87
Laytonsville	051	3	26	61	70	64	75	56	61	60	68
		5	18	59	67	64	75	63	73	63	73
Maryvale	210	3	15	35	24	37	27	41	33	37	27
		5	14	36	25	43	37	48	46	42	35
Meadow Hall	212	3	23	62	72	65	76	62	72	63	73
		5	29	59	67	59-	67	65	76	62	72

TABLE 10 (continued)

CALIFORNIA ACHIEVEMENT TESTS NONLONGITUDINAL RESULTS FOR STUDENTS TESTED IN
A SCHOOL ONLY IN GRADE 3 (1980) OR GRADE 5 (1982)

School	School Number	Grade	# Tested	Total Reading		Total Language		Total Math		Total Battery	
				NCE Mean	Percentile Rank of Mean	NCE Mean	Percentile Rank of Mean	NCE Mean	Percentile Rank of Mean	NCE Mean	Percentile Rank of Mean
Mill Creek Towne	556	3	19	61	70	52	54	52	54	53	56
		5	31	50-	50	50	50	47-	44	49-	48
Oak View	766	3	15	47	44	52	54	48	46	48	46
		5	23	57	63	57	63	55	59	57	63
Oakland Terrace	769	3	15	58	65	59	67	57	63	56	61
		5	37	57	63	62	72	55	59	57	63
Olney	502	3	15	58	65	65	76	65	76	65	76
		5	10	57	63	66	78	57-	63	63	73
Pine Crest	761	3	20	54	58	58	65	52	54	54	58
		5	19	48-	46	54-	58	55	59	53	56
Poolesville	153	3	20	56	61	57	63	55	59	52	54
		5	13	57	63	54	58	49-	48	53	56
Potomac	601	3	18	74	87	74	87	82	94	80	92
		5	23	71	84	77	90	68-	80	73-	86
Ritchie Park	227	3	11	69	82	76	89	78	91	78	91
		5	16	67	79	72-	85	73-	86	73-	86
Rock Creek Forest	773	3	14	53	56	64	75	67	79	62	72
		5	15	64+	75	67	79	58-	65	62	72
Rock Creek Valley	819	3	11	58	65	58	65	65	76	61	70
		5	20	61	70	74+	87	66	78	67	79

TABLE 10 (continued)

CALIFORNIA ACHIEVEMENT TESTS NONLONGITUDINAL RESULTS FOR STUDENTS TESTED IN
A SCHOOL ONLY IN GRADE 3 (1980) OR GRADE 5 (1982)

School	School Number	Grade	# Tested	Total Reading		Total Language		Total Math		Total Battery	
				NCE Mean	Percentile Rank of Mean	NCE Mean	Percentile Rank of Mean	NCE Mean	Percentile Rank of Mean	NCE Mean	Percentile Rank of Mean
Rock View	795	3	16	58	65	56	61	58	65	58	65
		5	36	59	67	59	67	57	63	59	67
Rocking Horse	785	3	18	58	65	65	76	52	54	57	63
		5	11	50-	50	53-	56	60	68	55	59
Rolling Terrace	771	3	15	54	58	60	68	59	67	57	63
		5	25	38-	28	49-	48	52-	54	47-	44
Rosemont	555	3	13	38	28	43	37	41	33	32	40
		5	12	64+	75	64+	75	63+	73	63+	73
South Lake	564	3	29	57	63	56	61	63	73	60	68
		5	39	59	67	60	68	57-	63	59	67
Stedwick	568	3	25	58	65	59	67	57	63	59	67
		5	21	63	73	68	80	66	78	66	78
Stonegate	316	3	10	64	75	66	78	57	63	63	73
		5	13	67	79	73	86	72+	85	71	84
Strathmore	822	3	23	57	63	61	70	61	70	61	70
		5	15	55	59	56-	61	47-	44	53-	56
Summit Hall	563	3	17	49	48	59	67	52	54	51	52
		5	14	51	52	52-	54	58	65	54	58
Twinbrook	206	3	29	50	50	49	48	40	32	45	41
		5	35	56	61	65+	76	62+	72	61+	70

TABLE 10 (continued)

CALIFORNIA ACHIEVEMENT TESTS NONLONGITUDINAL RESULTS FOR STUDENTS TESTED IN
A SCHOOL ONLY IN GRADE 3 (1980) OR GRADE 5 (1982)

School	School Number	Grade	# Tested	Total Reading		Total Language		Total Math		Total Battery	
				NCE Mean	Percentile Rank of Mean	NCE Mean	Percentile Rank of Mean	NCE Mean	Percentile Rank of Mean	NCE Mean	Percentile Rank of Mean
Washington Grove	552	3	24	44	39	58	65	45	41	45	41
		5	21	55+	59	59	67	48	46	55	59
Watkins Mill	561	3	18	49	48	57	63	58	65	55	59
		5	21	66+	78	69+	82	64	75	67+	79
Weller Road	777	3	21	47	44	49	48	52	54	49	48
		5	24	49	48	64+	75	64+	75	58	65
Westover	504	3	17	63	73	65	76	58	65	62	72
		5	16	63	73	64	75	68	80	68	80
Wheaton Woods	788	3	10	59	67	66	78	62	72	62	72
		5	17	54-	58	55-	59	62	72	57-	63
Whetstone	558	3	29	55	59	60	68	56	61	54	58
		5	26	63	73	65	76	63	73	64	75
Woodlin	764	3	43	47	44	50	50	45	41	46	42
		5	12	58+	65	62+	72	56	61	59+	67
Wyngate	422	3	11	71	84	68	80	68	80	69	82
		5	24	66-	78	70	83	66	78	68	80

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TABLE F1 (Continued)

SCHOOLS WITH SUBSTANTIAL NONLONGITUDINAL TRENDS IN
EACH OF THE LAST FOUR YEARS - SECOND QUARTER

School	No.	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
	No.	RC TL TM C	RC TL TM TB	RC TL TM TB	TR TL TM TB
Ashburton	11/23		-	13/32	24/23
Belmont	26/13		11/11	16/10	-
Candlewood	19/21		22/15	18/15	23/29
Cashell	16/15		-	11/24	19/23
Chevy Chase	35/31		18/29	16/26	29/31
Diamond	21/23		23/23	24/13	16/23
Fox Chapel	32/23		23/18	21/28	20/33
Galway	-		-	-	-
Georgetown Hill	18/42		18/19	27/14	-
Germantown	21/32		19/16	26/23	22/21
Jackson Road	37/29		16/27	31/24	16/24
Laytonsville	41/40		16/22	-	26/18
Luxmanor	-		-	-	-
Rock Creek Valley	28/17		11/18	12/16	58/61
Rock View	15/15		18/15	10/11	16/36
Rocking Horse Rd	25/10		17/12	25/14	18/11
Rolling Terrace	-		-	-	15/25
South Lake	58/35		36/31	29/20	29/39
Stedwick	26/37		28/33	13/36	25/21
Strathmore	18/23		20/23	24/12	23/15
Travilah	-		-	16/13	-
Viers Mill	20/22		15/12	10/11	-
Wayside	20/17		16/14	10/10	-

- ▲** School nonlongitudinal trend was at least 8 NCE points higher than the county trend
▼ School nonlongitudinal trend was at least 8 NCE points lower than the county trend

No. - Number Tested, Grade 3/Grade 5
 TL - Total Language
 C - Composite

RC - Reading Comprehension
 TR - Total Reading
 TM - Total Math
 TB - Total Battery

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TABLE 11 (Continued)

SCHOOLS WITH SUBSTANTIAL NONLONGITUDINAL TRENDS IN
EACH OF THE LAST FOUR YEARS - THIRD QUARTER

School	No.	1979-80				1980-81				1981-82				1982-83			
		RC	TL	TM	C	RC	TL	TM	TB	RC	TL	TM	TB	TR	TL	TM	TB
Brookhaven	19/12					20/23				-				10/13			
Cannon Road	11/21					11/19				-				-			
Cedar Grove	24/15					-				-				-			
Damascus	16/23					14/16				-				20/15			
Fairland	17/26					19/25				15/27				16/28			
Gaithersburg	57/27					35/42				40/32				46/25			
Garrett Park	-					-				13/10				12/18			
Georgian Forest	13/23					-				16/27				15/21			
Glen Haven	17/30					19/20				26/19				33/32			
Glenallan	26/16					25/13				19/12				18/40			
Highland View	19/19					11/37				-				11/45			
Kensington-Parkwood	-					13/17				12/22				20/27			
Lakewood	10/11					12/15				12/10				-			
Mill Creek Towne	22/38					19/17				12/12				19/31			
Oakland Terrace	22/17					25/15				12/12				15/37			
Pine Crest	25/30					18/22				18/17				20/19			
Poolesville	30/22					17/12				20/11				20/13			
Seven Locks	14/17					-				-				-			
Summit Hall	25/22					24/23				34/18				17/14			
Watkins Mill	34/40					30/29				20/21				18/21			
Whetstone	14/29					26/35				24/33				29/26			
Wood Acres	18/21					18/17				15/12				-			
Woodfield	-					-				-				-			

-  - School nonlongitudinal trend was at least 8 NCE points higher than the county trend
 - School nonlongitudinal trend was at least 8 NCE points lower than the county trend

No. - Number Tested, Grade 3/Grade 5
TL - Total Language
C - Composite

RC - Reading Comprehension
TR - Total Reading
TM - Total Math
TB - Total Battery

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TABLE 11 (Continued)

SCHOOLS WITH SUBSTANTIAL NONLONGITUDINAL TRENDS IN
EACH OF THE LAST FOUR YEARS - FOURTH QUARTER

School	No.	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
	No.	RC TL TM C	RC TL TM TB	RC TL TM TB	TR TL TM TB
Barnsley	-		11/36	12/31	15/19
Beall	-		16/13	12/14	16/70
Bel Pre	-		11/13	-	15/26
Broad Acres	16/12		12/14	13/17	13/31
Brown Station	43/36		37/36	43/27	39/43
Burtonsville	-		-	-	-
Carderock Springs	-		13/13	11/16	13/12
Clarksburg	12/34		-	-	-
Fields Road	23/15		23/24	30/13	20/18
Forest Knolls	-		11/16	-	11/21
Harmony Hills	35/22		29/24	19/21	23/19
Highland	25/30		41/22	29/21	25/26
Maryvale	28/18		13/10	14/10	15/14
Monocacy	-		-	-	-
Oak View	20/16		11/50	14/52	15/23
Rosemont	-		13/20	14/15	13/12
Sherwood	25/25		20/21	10/18	-
Twinbrook	25/12		23/17	24/19	29/35
Washington Grove	48/30		26/16	-	24/21
Weller Road	25/27		16/29	25/13	21/24
Woodlin	-		-	-	43/12

+ - School nonlongitudinal trend was at least 8 NCE points higher than the county trend.

- School nonlongitudinal trend was at least 8 NCE points lower than the county trend.

No. - Number Tested, Grade 3/Grade 5

TL - Total Language

C - Composite

RC - Reading Comprehension

TR - Total Reading

TM - Total Math

TB - Total Battery

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Percentage of Students Tested

As indicated in the section dealing with countywide racial/ethnic group results, some students can be exempted from testing if the testing would result in invalid scores. In that section the ESOL exemption criteria were cited. Another group that can be exempted are handicapped students receiving or recommended to receive special education services. If a school has a large group of students who qualify for exemption, the school data reported in previous sections may not present a totally accurate picture of the overall achievement level in the school.

Table 12 presents information that can be used to determine the extent of exemptions in each school. Shown in that table are the official September 30 enrollment, the number of students who took all subtests and the percentage of the official enrollment who took all subtests.

A few precautions should be kept in mind when reviewing these data. The enrollment figures were computed about 3 weeks before testing began. Thus, it may not represent the exact enrollment at the time of testing.* This is why some schools have more than 100 percent tested. This difference in dates could also mean that schools which are shown with slightly less than 100 percent tested did test all students who were in school at testing time. Also note that to be counted as taking the test a student had to take all subtests. In a few cases students took some subtests but were unable to complete the entire battery. Schools where this represented at least 10 percent of the students were Kemp Mill in Grade 3, Harmony Hills in Grade 5, and Wheaton and Seneca Valley in Grade 11.

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TABLE 12

NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF STUDENTS WHO TOOK THE
ENTIRE CALIFORNIA ACHIEVEMENT TESTS, FALL 1982*
BY SCHOOL

Grade 3

School	September 30, 1982 Enrollment	Number Taking Entire Test Between 10/18/83 and 11/19/83	Percentage of 9/30/83 Enrollment Taking Entire Test
Ashburton	56	39	70*
Bannockburn	48	45	94
Barnsley	61	58	95
Beall	88	84	95
Bells Mill	30	30	100
Belmont	45	44	98
Bel Pre	46	44	96
Bethesda	64	58	91
Beverly Farms	59	60	101
Bradley Hills	47	46	98
Broad Acres	36	34	94
Brookhaven	34	34	100
Brown Station	82	83	101
Burning Tree	49	43	88
Burtonsville	19	17	89
Candlewood	47	47	100
Cannon Road	50	48	96
Carderock Springs	26	25	96
Cashell	52	51	98
Cedar Grove	39	39	100
Chevy Chase	77	70	91
Clarksburg	48	48	100
Cloverly	50	48	96
Cold Spring	47	47	100
College Gardens	52	49	94
Connecticut Park	28	26	93
Cresthaven	49	46	94
Damascus	58	56	97
Darnestown	49	50	102
Diamond	79	77	97
DuFief	70	70	100
E. Silver Spring	55	56	102
Fairland	67	66	99
Fallsmead	45	41	91
Farmland	77	67	87
Fields Road	56	50	89
Flower Valley	45	46	102
Forest Knolls	33	30	91
Fox Chapel	84	81	96

*School has large ESOL and/or special education population in Grade 3.

TABLE 12 (continued)

**NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF STUDENTS WHO TOOK THE
ENTIRE CALIFORNIA ACHIEVEMENT TESTS, FALL 1982
BY SCHOOL**

Grade 3

School	September 30, 1982 Enrollment	Number Taking Entire Test Between 10/18/83 and 11/19/83	Percentage of 9/30/83 Enrollment Taking Entire Test
Gaithersburg	64	62	97
Galway	37	37	100
Garrett Park	50	41	82
Georgetown Hill	40	36	90
Georgian Forest	37	32	86
Germantown	72	71	99
Glen Haven	41	40	98
Glenallan	50	49	98
Greenwood	98	96	98
Harmony Hills	48	46	96
Highland	61	60	98
Highland View	48	42	88
Jackson Road	50	47	94
Kemp Mill	63	53	84*
Kensington-Parkwood	38	36	95
Lake Normandy	38	36	95
Lakewood	46	44	96
Laytonsville	68	67	99
Luxmanor	46	45	98
Maryvale	30	28	93
Meadow Hall	51	47	92
Mill Creek Towne	91	88	97
Monocacy	21	21	100
New Hampshire Estates	37	33	89
Oak View	58	52	90
Oakland Terrace	67	66	99
Olney	53	52	98
William T. Page	63	61	97
Pine Crest	66	55	83*
Poolesville	95	95	100
Potomac	39	35	90
Ritchie Park	76	74	97
Rock Creek Forest	43	43	100
Rock Creek Valley	33	33	100
Rock View	58	56	97
Rocking Horse Rd	25	24	96
Rolling Terrace	58	51	88
Rosemary Hills	59	47	80*

*School has large ESOL and/or special education population in Grade 3. At Kemp Mill 14 percent more of the students took part of the test.

TABLE 12 (continued)

**NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF STUDENTS WHO TOOK THE
ENTIRE CALIFORNIA ACHIEVEMENT TESTS, FALL 1982
BY SCHOOL**

Grade 3

School	September 30, 1982 Enrollment	Number Taking Entire Test Between 10/18/83 and 11/19/83	Percentage of 9/30/83 Enrollment Taking Entire Test
Rosemont	36	32	89
Seven Locks	23	20	87
Sherwood	49	49	100
Somerset	31	30	97
South Lake	71	72	101
Stedwick	93	92	99
Stonegate	41	41	100
Strathmore	33	35	106
Summit Hall	47	47	100
Takoma Park	98	94	96
Travilah	54	53	98
Twinbrook	102	101	99
Viers Mill	46	46	100
Washington Grove	81	72	89
Watkins Mill	62	57	92
Wayside	52	52	100
Weller Road	67	64	96
Westbrook	38	36	95
Westover	48	42	88
Wheaton Woods	54	50	93
Whetstone	82	81	99
Wood Acres	65	59	91
Woodfield	54	53	98
Woodlin	50	35	70*
Wyngate	87	81	93

*School has large ESOL and/or special education population in Grade 3.

TABLE 12 (continued)

NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF STUDENTS WHO TOOK THE
ENTIRE CALIFORNIA ACHIEVEMENT TESTS, FALL 1982
BY SCHOOL

Grade 5

School	September 30, 1982 Enrollment	Number Taking Entire Test Between 10/18/83 and 11/19/83	Percentage of 9/30/83 Enrollment Taking Entire Test
Ashburton	68	58	85
Bannockburn	48	45	94
Barnsley	78	75	96
Beall	92	91	99
Bells Mill	37	34	92
Belmont	39	38	97
Bel Pre	63	61	97
Bethesda	54	51	94
Beverly Farms	42	41	98
Bradley Hills	47	37	79
Broad Acres	50	44	88
Brookhaven	63	60	95
Brown Station	101	99	98
Burning Tree	86	82	95
Burtonsville	31	29	94
Candlewood	71	68	96
Cannon Road	42	43	102
Carderock Springs	37	36	97
Cashell	75	75	100
Cedar Grove	35	34	97
Chevy Chase	82	73	89
Clarksburg	57	52	91
Cloverly	61	62	102
Cold Spring	50	47	94
College Gardens	73	68	93
Connecticut Park	31	32	103
Cresthaven	55	51	93
Damascus	71	71	100
Darnestown	69	68	99
Diamond	96	95	99
DuFief	71	73	103
Fairland	62	64	103
Fallsmead	48	49	102
Farmland	74	66	89
Fields Road	58	48	83
Flower Valley	56	59	105
Forest Knolls	41	39	95
Fox Chapel	81	83	102

TABLE 12 (continued)

**NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF STUDENTS WHO TOOK THE
ENTIRE CALIFORNIA ACHIEVEMENT TESTS, FALL 1982
BY SCHOOL**

Grade 5

School	September 30, 1982 Enrollment	Number Taking Entire Test Between 10/18/83 and 11/19/83	Percentage of 9/30/82 Enrollment Taking Entire Test
Gaithersburg	70	65	93
Galway	38	35	92
Garrett Park	45	45	100
Georgetown Hill	54	52	96
Georgian Forest	52	49	94
Germantown	64	64	100
Glen Haven	64	62	97
Glenallan	74	69	93
Greenwood	82	82*	100
Harmony Hills	52	38	73**
Highland	72	69	96
Highland View	66	64	97
Jackson Road	71	62	87
Kemp Mill	72	65	90
Kensington-Parkwood	50	49	98
Lake Normandy	58	57	98
Lakewood	42	41	98
Laytonsville	74	73	99
Luxmanor	47	46	98
Maryvale	48	45	94
Meadow Hall	52	47	90
Mill Creek Towne	104	105	101
Monocacy	30	32	107
Oak View	43	35	81
Oakland Terrace	81	80	99
Olney	52	51	98
William T. Page	55	53	96
Pine Crest	56	48	86
Piney Branch	142	132	93
Poolesville	74	72	97
Potomac	73	70	96
Ritchie Park	80	79	99
Rock Creek Forest	36	35	97
Rock Creek Valley	47	47	100
Rock View	81	65	80

*Ten of these students were not included in the results for Greenwood because their answer sheets were lost. They were later retested using the other form of the test. Since they took a different test form at a different time of the year, their scores could not be included.

**Another 15 percent took part of the test.

TABLE 12 (continued)

**NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF STUDENTS WHO TOOK THE
ENTIRE CALIFORNIA ACHIEVEMENT TESTS, FALL 1982
BY SCHOOL**

Grade 5

School	September 30, 1982 Enrollment	Number Taking	Percentage of
		Entire Test	9/30/83 Enrollment
Rocking Horse Rd	36	37	103
Rolling Terrace	44	37	84
Rosemary Hills	65	59	91
Rosemont	30	27	90
Seven Locks	38	36	95
Sherwood	62	62	100
Somerset	45	41	91
South Lake	74	72	97
Stedwick	88	84	95
Stonegate	43	45	105
Strathmore	35	30	86
Summit Hall	50	46	92
Travilah	46	43	93
Twinbrook	88	82	93
Viers Mill	52	47	90
Washington Grove	63	61	97
Watkins Mill	55	56	102
Wayside	57	56	98
Weller Road	76	69	91
Westbrook	34	33	97
Westover	57	55	96
Wheaton Woods	72	66	92
Whetstone	82	76	93
Wood Acres	78	72	92
Woodfield	60	63	105
Woodlin	46	32	70*
Wyngate	67	62	93

*School has a large ESOL and special education program in Grade 5.

TABLE 12 (continued)

**NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF STUDENTS WHO TOOK THE
ENTIRE CALIFORNIA ACHIEVEMENT TESTS, FALL 1982
BY SCHOOL**

Grade 8

School	September 30, 1982 Enrollment	Number Taking Entire Test Between 10/18/83 and 11/19/83	Percentage of 9/30/83 Enrollment Taking Entire Test
Baker	286	287	100
Banneker	289	285	99
Belt	313	298	95
Cabin John	252	242	96
Eastern	194	179	92
Farquhar	354	343	97
Frost	424	420	99
Gaithersburg	361	343	95
Hoover	288	283	98
Key	260	245	94
King	222	215	97
Lee	402	398	99
Montgomery Village	302	285	94
Parkland	206	207	100
Poolesville	114	113	99
Pyle	479	475	99
Redland	289	290	100
Ridgeview	333	328	98
Sligo	433	408	94
Takoma Park	179	148	83*
Tilden	457	449	98
Julius West	270	262	97
Westland	375	366	98
White Oak	297	297	100
Wood	424	421	99

*School has a large special education population in Grade 8.

TABLE 12 (continued)

**NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF STUDENTS WHO TOOK THE
ENTIRE CALIFORNIA ACHIEVEMENT TESTS, FALL 1982
BY SCHOOL**

Grade 11

School	September 30, 1982 Enrollment	Number Taking Entire Test Between 12/1/83 and 12/21/83	Percentage of 9/30/83 Enrollment Taking Entire Test
Bethesda-Chevy Chase	461	396	86
Montgomery Blair	525	403	77*
Churchill	566	490	87
Damascus	272	247	91
Einstein	259	228	88
Gaithersburg	431	369	86
Walter Johnson	251	233	93
Kennedy	368	327	89
Magruder	300	270	90
Richard Montgomery	327	300	92
Northwood	317	294	93
Paint Branch	316	296	94
Peary	309	299	97
Poolesville	103	94	91
Rockville	391	340	87
Seneca Valley	580	482	83**
Sherwood	324	271	84
Springbrook	497	467	94
Wheaton	329	255	78**
Whitman	484	471	97
Woodward	236	220	93
Wootton	428	385	90

*School has a large ESOL population in Grade 11.

**At least 10 percent more of the students took part of the test.

APPENDIX A
DATA TABLES

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Table A1

NUMBER (N) AND PERCENTAGE (%) OF MCPS STUDENTS SCORING AT OR ABOVE
THE NATIONAL NORM AVERAGE (50TH PERCENTILE) ON THE
CALIFORNIA ACHIEVEMENT TESTS, FALL 1982

	Grade							
	3		5		8		11	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
TOTAL BATTERY	4117	78	4597	80	5988	79	5339	75
TOTAL READING	4003	76	4497	78	6034	79	5506	74
TOTAL LANGUAGE	4266	81	4731	82	5945	78	5448	74
TOTAL MATH	4201	80	4579	80	6162	81	5524	76

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Table A2

MCPS RESULTS ON THE CALIFORNIA ACHIEVEMENT TESTS
1980-1982(Scores reported are Normal Curve Equivalent (NCE) means,
Scale Score (SS) means and the Percentile Rank (Percentile Rank)
of the Scale Score means.)

Grade/Year	No. Tested	TOTAL BATTERY			Phonic Analysis			Structural Analysis			Reading Vocabulary			Reading Comprehension			TOTAL READING			Spelling		
		NCE Mean	SS Mean	Per. Rank	NCE Mean	SS Mean	Per. Rank	NCE Mean	SS Mean	Per. Rank	NCE Mean	SS Mean	Per. Rank	NCE Mean	SS Mean	Per. Rank	NCE Mean	SS Mean	Per. Rank	NCE Mean	SS Mean	Per. Rank
3 - 1982	5247	67	408	81	57	404	65	63	416	74	62	419	72	63	435	72	63	414	74	61	459	70
1981	5197	65	405	79	57	403	64	62	413	73	62	419	72	62	433	71	62	411	72	60	458	69
1980	5616	64	403	77	56	401	63	61	410	71	61	417	71	61	431	70	61	409	71	60	458	69
5 - 1982	5724	68	495	81	-	-	-	-	-	-	64	499	76	64	516	75	64	502	77	61	541	71
1981	6524	67	493	80	-	-	-	-	-	-	64	499	76	64	515	75	64	502	77	60	538	70
1980	7214	67	492	79	-	-	-	-	-	-	64	499	76	63	514	74	64	502	77	60	537	69
8 - 1982	7587	67	600	79	-	-	-	-	-	-	64	590	76	65	604	76	65	598	77	59	603	66
1981	7234	66	599	79	-	-	-	-	-	-	64	591	76	65	604	76	65	599	78	58	601	66
1980	7314	65	596	78	-	-	-	-	-	-	64	588	75	64	601	75	65	596	76	57	598	64
11 - 1982	7142	64	675	76	-	-	-	-	-	-	62	669	72	62	664	72	63	669	73	58	653	65
1981	7350	64	674	75	-	-	-	-	-	-	62	667	71	62	664	72	63	668	73	57	651	64
1980	7951	63	671	74	-	-	-	-	-	-	61	666	71	62	662	71	62	666	72	57	651	64
		Language Mechanics			Language Expression			TOTAL LANGUAGE			Math Computation			Math Concepts & Applications			TOTAL MATH			Reference Skills		
Grade/Year	No. Tested	NCE Mean	SS Mean	Per. Rank	NCE Mean	SS Mean	Per. Rank	NCE Mean	SS Mean	Per. Rank	NCE Mean	SS Mean	Per. Rank	NCE Mean	SS Mean	Per. Rank	NCE Mean	SS Mean	Per. Rank	NCE Mean	SS Mean	Per. Rank
3 - 1982	5247	69	491	81	63	468	74	68	473	82	66	368	79	65	421	77	67	396	80	-	-	-
1981	5197	67	488	80	62	466	73	66	470	81	65	365	77	63	417	74	65	393	77	-	-	-
1980	5616	66	485	78	62	464	72	65	467	79	63	361	74	63	417	74	64	391	76	-	-	-
5 - 1982	5724	67	557	80	67	547	82	69	548	83	65	473	76	67	496	80	67	484	79	67	531	80
1981	6524	67	554	79	66	544	80	68	546	82	64	470	74	66	493	78	66	481	77	66	530	79
1980	7214	66	553	78	66	542	80	68	544	81	62	467	72	66	493	78	65	480	76	65	527	78
8 - 1982	7587	66	621	78	63	599	75	65	609	78	64	606	76	68	603	81	67	603	79	65	599	77
1981	7234	65	620	78	63	599	75	65	609	76	64	605	75	67	600	80	66	601	79	65	598	76
1980	7314	65	620	78	63	598	76	65	608	78	61	596	72	67	599	79	65	596	76	64	595	75
11 - 1982	7142	62	660	72	62	662	72	63	667	73	61	662	70	64	674	74	63	671	74	62	667	72
1981	7350	62	660	72	62	663	72	63	667	73	61	661	70	64	673	74	63	670	73	62	663	72
1980	7951	61	656	70	61	660	71	62	663	72	60	658	69	63	671	73	62	667	72	62	663	72

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Table A3

PERCENTAGE OF STUDENT SCORES THAT MAY HAVE BEEN
INFLUENCED BY THE CEILING EFFECT* ON THE
CALIFORNIA ACHIEVEMENT TEST, FALL 1982

	Grade			
	3	5	8	11
TOTAL BATTERY	**	**	**	**
Phonic Analysis	33	-	-	-
Structural Analysis	54	-	-	-
Reading Vocabulary	57	27	16	25
Reading Comprehension	40	16	**	19
TOTAL READING	15	12	**	15
Spelling	27	20	11	12
Language Mechanics	38	18	23	23
Language Expression	40	27	12	19
TOTAL LANGUAGE	25	**	**	**
Math Computation	**	**	19	23
Math Concepts and Applications	10	**	**	22
TOTAL MATH	**	**	**	16
Reference Skills	-	49	31	45

*Students scoring within 1 Standard Error of Measurement of the maximum score. This is a reasonable range for possible score change due to careless error. These could be students who may have failed to achieve the maximum score because of careless errors.

**There is no ceiling effect for these subtests and totals because it is possible to score at the 99th percentile even if the student is 1 Standard Error of Measurement below the maximum score.

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Table A4

**CALIFORNIA ACHIEVEMENT TESTS RESULTS
FOR MCPS ASIAN STUDENTS
1980-1982**

Grade/Year	No. Tested	TOTAL BATTERY				Phonic Analysis		Structural Analysis		Reading Vocabulary		Reading Comprehension		TOTAL READING		Spelling	
		NCE Mean	Per. Rank	NCE Mean	Per. Rank	NCE Mean	Per. Rank	NCE Mean	Per. Rank	NCE Mean	Per. Rank	NCE Mean	Per. Rank	NCE Mean	Per. Rank	NCE Mean	Per. Rank
3 - 1982	423	73	86	59	67	66	78	61	70	61	70	64	75	69	82		
1981	368	73	86	60	68	66	78	62	72	62	72	65	76	68	80		
1980	320	71	84	60	68	65	76	63	73	63	73	65	76	68	80		
5 - 1982	448	72	85	-	-	-	-	62	72	64	75	64	75	66	78	66	78
1981	459	74	87	-	-	-	-	64	75	66	78	66	78	67	79	67	79
1980	358	73	86	-	-	-	-	66	78	64	75	65	76	67	79		
8 - 1982	505	70	83	-	-	-	-	60	68	63	73	62	72	63	73		
1981	387	71	84	-	-	-	-	64	75	66	78	66	78	65	76		
1980	359	73	86	-	-	-	-	65	76	67	79	67	79	65	76		
11 - 1982	388	67	79	-	-	-	-	57	63	59	67	59	67	61	70		
1981	353	66	78	-	-	-	-	57	63	59	67	58	65	61	70		
1980	338	66	78	-	-	-	-	58	65	59	67	59	67	63	73		
Grade/Year	No. Tested	Language Mechanics				Language Expression		TOTAL LANGUAGE		Math Computation		Math Concepts & Applications		TOTAL MATH		Reference Skills	
		NCE Mean	Per. Rank	NCE Mean	Per. Rank	NCE Mean	Per. Rank	NCE Mean	Per. Rank	NCE Mean	Per. Rank	NCE Mean	Per. Rank	NCE Mean	Per. Rank	NCE Mean	Per. Rank
3 - 1982	423	73	86	63	73	70	83	77	90	69	82	75	88	-	-	-	-
1981	368	73	86	62	72	69	82	77	90	69	82	75	88	-	-	-	-
1980	320	72	85	64	75	70	83	73	86	68	80	72	85	-	-	-	-
5 - 1982	448	73	86	67	79	71	84	76	89	72	85	76	89	70	83		
1981	459	73	86	69	82	73	86	75	88	73	86	76	89	72	85		
1980	358	73	86	67	79	71	84	74	87	72	85	75	88	71	84		
8 - 1982	505	68	80	61	70	65	76	76	89	74	87	76	89	67	79		
1981	387	68	80	64	75	67	79	76	89	74	87	76	89	69	82		
1980	359	72	85	66	78	70	83	75	88	75	88	76	89	70	83		
11 - 1982	388	64	75	60	68	62	72	72	85	72	85	73	86	63	73		
1981	353	64	75	60	68	63	73	71	84	71	84	72	85	61	70		
1980	338	64	75	59	67	62	72	70	83	71	84	72	85	63	73		

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Table A5

CALIFORNIA ACHIEVEMENT TESTS RESULTS
FOR MCPS BLACK STUDENTS
1980-1982

Grade/Year	No. Tested	TOTAL BATTERY			Phonic Analysis		Structural Analysis		Reading Vocabulary		Reading Comprehension		TOTAL READING		Spelling				
		NCE Mean	Per. Rank	NCE Mean	Per. Rank	NCE Mean	Per. Rank	NCE Mean	Per. Rank	NCE Mean	Per. Rank	NCE Mean	Per. Rank	NCE Mean	Per. Rank	NCE Mean	Per. Rank		
3 - 1982	646	52	54	48	46	54	58	49	48	53	56	51	52	53	56				
	1981	688	51	52	48	46	53	56	50	50	51	52	50	50	53	56			
	1980	740	49	48	46	42	50	50	47	44	49	48	47	44	52	54			
5 - 1982	762	53	56	-	-	-	-	52	54	51	52	52	54	53	56				
	1981	820	53	56	-	-	-	-	53	56	52	54	52	54	53	56			
	1980	856	51	52	-	-	-	-	51	52	50	50	51	52	51	52			
8 - 1982	928	51	52	-	-	-	-	49	48	52	54	51	52	52	54				
	1981	872	50	50	-	-	-	-	49	48	51	52	50	50	51	52			
	1980	828	50	50	-	-	-	-	49	48	51	52	50	50	50	50			
11 - 1982	788	47	44	-	-	-	-	47	44	46	42	47	44	48	46				
	1981	758	47	44	-	-	-	-	47	44	47	44	47	44	48	46			
	1980	784	44	39	-	-	-	-	44	39	44	39	43	37	47	44			
801	No.	Language Mechanics		Language Expression		TOTAL LANGUAGE		Math Computation		Math Concepts & Applications		TOTAL MATH		Reference Skills					
	Grade/Year	No. Tested	NCE Mean	Per. Rank	NCE Mean	Per. Rank	NCE Mean	Per. Rank	NCE Mean	Per. Rank	NCE Mean	Per. Rank	NCE Mean	Per. Rank	NCE Mean	Per. Rank <td></td> <td></td>			
	3 - 1982	646	56	61	53	56	55	59	53	56	51	52	53	56	-	-			
		1981	688	56	61	52	54	54	58	51	52	50	50	51	52	-	-		
		1980	740	53	56	50	50	52	54	48	46	49	48	49	48	-	-		
	5 - 1982	762	55	59	54	58	55	59	53	56	51	52	52	54	56	61			
		1981	820	54	58	54	58	55	59	53	56	51	52	52	54	55	59		
		1980	856	52	54	51	52	52	54	50	50	50	50	50	50	53	56		
	8 - 1982	928	52	54	50	50	51	52	52	54	53	56	52	54	53	56			
		1981	872	52	54	50	50	51	52	51	52	52	54	51	52	53	56		
		1980	828	51	52	50	50	50	50	50	50	52	54	51	52	52	54		
	11 - 1982	788	47	44	47	44	47	44	48	46	48	46	48	46	50	50			
		1981	758	47	44	47	44	47	44	47	44	48	46	47	44	49	48		
		1980	784	45	41	43	41	44	39	45	41	45	41	43	41	48	46		

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Table A6

CALIFORNIA ACHIEVEMENT TESTS RESULTS
FOR MCPS HISPANIC STUDENTS
1980-1982

Grade/Year	No. Tested	TOTAL BATTERY		Phonic Analysis		Structural Analysis		Reading Vocabulary		Reading Comprehension		TOTAL READING		Spelling	
		NCE Mean	Per. Rank	NCE Mean	Per. Rank	NCE Mean	Per. Rank	NCE Mean	Per. Rank	NCE Mean	Per. Rank	NCE Mean	Per. Rank	NCE Mean	Per. Rank
3 - 1982	219	56	61	49	48	54	58	51	52	54	58	52	54	53	56
1981	181	58	65	52	54	57	63	54	58	56	61	56	61	53	56
1980	165	57	62	52	54	57	63	54	58	54	59	55	59	53	56
5 - 1982	223	57	63	-	-	-	-	53	56	54	58	54	58	54	58
1981	236	58	65	-	-	-	-	55	59	56	61	56	61	53	56
1980	216	61	70	-	-	-	-	58	65	59	67	58	65	56	61
8 - 1982	260	56	61	-	-	-	-	54	58	55	59	55	59	50	50
1981	243	59	67	-	-	-	-	57	63	57	63	58	65	52	54
1980	234	59	67	-	-	-	-	57	63	59	67	59	67	52	54
11 - 1982	236	54	58	-	-	-	-	53	56	53	56	53	56	51	52
1981	248	56	61	-	-	-	-	55	59	53	56	55	59	53	56
1980	263	55	59	-	-	-	-	55	59	53	56	54	58	52	54
<hr/>															
Grade/Year	No. Tested	Language Mechanics		Language Expression		TOTAL LANGUAGE		Math Computation		Math Concepts & Applications		TOTAL MATH		Reference Skills	
		NCE Mean	Per. Rank	NCE Mean	Per. Rank	NCE Mean	Per. Rank	NCE Mean	Per. Rank	NCE Mean	Per. Rank	NCE Mean	Per. Rank	NCE Mean	Per. Rank
3 - 1982	219	60	68	53	56	57	63	59	67	55	59	58	65	-	-
1981	181	62	72	56	61	60	68	59	67	56	61	58	65	-	-
1980	165	61	70	56	61	59	67	58	65	55	59	57	63	-	-
5 - 1982	223	59	67	56	61	58	65	59	67	57	63	59	67	60	68
1981	236	60	68	57	63	59	67	58	65	58	65	59	67	60	68
1980	216	62	72	60	68	62	72	60	68	62	72	62	72	62	72
8 - 1982	260	57	63	54	58	55	59	58	65	58	65	59	67	57	63
1981	243	59	67	58	65	59	67	59	67	60	68	60	68	59	67
1980	234	60	68	58	65	59	67	57	63	60	68	59	67	59	67
11 - 1982	236	53	56	53	56	53	56	54	58	56	61	55	59	54	58
1981	248	56	61	54	58	56	61	55	59	58	65	57	63	55	59
1980	263	53	56	52	54	53	56	55	59	58	65	56	61	54	58

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TABLE A8

**LONGITUDINAL RESULTS ON THE CALIFORNIA ACHIEVEMENT TESTS
FOR STUDENTS TESTED IN GRADE 3 (1980) AND GRADE 5 (1982), BY RACE**

	GRADE	ASIAN		BLACK		HISPANIC		WHITE		TOTAL	
		NCE	PR	NCE	PR	NCE	PR	NCE	PR	NCE	PR
TOTAL BATTERY	3	70	83	51	52	57	63	68	80	66	78
	5	77	90	54	58	61	70	71	84	69	82
Reading Vocabulary	3	62	72	49	48	53	56	65	76	63	73
	5	68	80	54	58	58	65	68	80	66	78
Reading Comprehension	3	62	72	50	50	54	58	64	75	62	72
	5	69	82	52	54	56	61	67	79	65	76
Total Reading	3	64	75	49	48	54	58	65	76	63	73
	5	69	82	53	56	57	63	65	76	66	78
Spelling	3	68	80	53	56	52	54	63	73	61	70
	5	70	83	53	56	57	63	63	73	62	72
Language Mechanics	3	73	86	56	61	60	68	70	83	68	80
	5	76	89	57	63	62	72	70	83	69	82
Language Expression	3	63	73	52	54	56	61	65	76	63	73
	5	72	85	55	59	59	67	70	83	68	80
Total Language	3	70	83	54	58	58	65	69	82	67	79
	5	76	89	56	61	61	70	72	85	70	83
Math Computation	3	72	85	49	48	59	67	66	78	64	75
	5	76	89	53	56	61	70	67	79	65	76
Math Concepts and Applications	3	67	79	51	52	55	59	66	78	64	75
	5	75	88	52	54	60	68	70	83	68	80
Total Math	3	71	84	50	50	58	65	67	79	65	76
	5	77	90	53	56	61	70	70	83	68	80
Number Tested	3	277		538		123		3558		4498	
	5	277		538		123		3558		4498	

TABLE A9

NONLONGITUDINAL RESULTS ON THE CALIFORNIA ACHIEVEMENT TESTS
FOR STUDENTS TESTED ONLY IN GRADE 3 (1980) OR GRADE 5 (1982), BY RACE

	GRADE	ASIAN		BLACK		HISPANIC		WHITE		TOTAL	
		NCE	PR	NCE	PR	NCE	PR	NCE	PR	NCE	PR
TOTAL BATTERY	3	74	87	44	39	54	58	61	70	58	65
	5	65	76	51	52	53	56	66	78	62	72
Reading Vocabulary	3	65	76	42	35	53	56	59	67	56	61
	5	52	54	48	46	47	44	64	75	58	65
Reading Comprehension	3	66	78	45	41	53	56	59	67	57	63
	5	57	63	49	48	51	52	63	73	59	67
Total Reading	3	68	80	42	35	52	54	59	67	56	61
	5	55	59	49	48	49	48	64	75	58	65
Spelling	3	69	82	48	46	52	54	56	61	55	59
	5	60	68	51	52	51	52	59	67	57	63
Language Mechanics	3	69	82	48	46	62	72	62	72	60	68
	5	67	79	52	54	54	58	66	78	63	73
Language Expression	3	66	78	45	41	54	58	59	67	57	63
	5	58	65	52	54	52	54	67	79	61	70
Total Language	3	69	82	46	42	59	67	62	72	59	67
	5	63	73	52	54	54	58	68	80	63	73
Math Computation	3	78	91	47	44	54	58	59	67	57	63
	5	76	89	53	56	57	63	63	73	62	72
Math Concepts and Applications	3	70	83	44	39	52	54	60	68	58	65
	5	67	79	49	48	53	56	66	78	62	72
Total Math	3	76	89	45	41	53	56	61	70	58	65
	5	73	86	51	52	55	59	65	76	63	73
Number Tested	3	50		198		43		821		1114	
	5	168		216		98		674		1157	

TABLE A10

PERCENTAGE OF STUDENTS IN EACH RACIAL/ETHNIC GROUP SCORING AT
EACH STANINE OF THE CALIFORNIA ACHIEVEMENT TESTS TOTAL BATTERY

GRADE 3

STANINE	ASIAN	BLACK	HISPANIC	WHITE	COUNTY	NORM**
1	0	1	0	0	0	4
2	0	3	2	1	1	7
3	1	10	9	3	4	12
4	7	23	18	8	10	17
5	12	19	20	12	13	20
6	18	20	22	21	21	17
7	18	10	14	19	17	12
8	11	6	5	13	12	7
9	31	6	9	23	21	4
NUMBER	423	647	219	3955	5255*	

GRADE 5

STANINE	ASIAN	BLACK	HISPANIC	WHITE	COUNTY	NORM**
1	0	1	0	0	0	4
2	0	4	3	1	1	7
3	2	10	7	2	3	12
4	5	21	18	7	9	17
5	11	20	20	13	14	20
6	18	21	18	19	19	17
7	20	10	14	19	18	12
8	17	7	7	16	15	7
9	27	5	10	23	21	4
NUMBER	448	764	223	4300	5738*	

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TABLE A10 (continued)

PERCENTAGE OF STUDENTS IN EACH RACIAL/ETHNIC GROUP SCORING AT EACH STANINE OF THE CALIFORNIA ACHIEVEMENT TESTS TOTAL BATTERY

GRADE 8

STANINE	ASIAN	BLACK	HISPANIC	WHITE	COUNTY	NORM**
1	0	3	1	0	1	4
2	1	4	4	1	1	7
3	2	10	6	2	3	12
4	9	24	17	7	10	17
5	15	21	19	14	15	20
6	17	17	23	19	19	17
7	18	11	14	20	19	12
8	12	5	9	15	19	7
9	26	4	6	21	19	4
NUMBER	507	956	263	5933	7675*	

GRADE 11

STANINE	ASIAN	BLACK	HISPANIC	WHITE	COUNTY	NORM**
1	1	2	1	0	1	4
2	2	5	4	1	2	7
3	5	17	11	3	5	12
4	12	23	17	10	11	17
5	16	19	23	14	15	20
6	17	15	15	20	19	17
7	12	8	11	18	16	12
8	10	3	7	12	11	7
9	22	3	5	17	15	4
NUMBER	412	796	244	5735	7204*	

*County total does not equal the sum of the four racial/ethnic groups shown because it includes other small groups.

**Students in national sample who were used to develop the test norms.

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TABLE A11

CALIFORNIA ACHIEVEMENT TESTS RESULTS
BY RACE FOR 1982 MCPS TESTING AND THE NATIONAL NORM GROUP

(Scores reported are the normal curve equivalent (NCE)
scores for the mean raw scores.)

	BLACK			HISPANIC			OTHER		
	MCPS	NAT'L	DIFF	MCPS	NAT'L	DIFF	MCPS	NAT'L	DIFF
GRADE 3									
TOTAL BATTERY	51	29	22	53	35	18	66	48	18
TOTAL READING	48	29	19	49	34	15	59	48	11
TOTAL LANGUAGE	52	32	20	54	39	15	67	50	17
TOTAL MATH	53	32	21	57	39	18	68	50	18
GRADE 5									
TOTAL BATTERY	51	34	17	55	37	18	67	50	17
TOTAL READING	50	34	16	52	36	16	62	49	13
TOTAL LANGUAGE	53	35	18	54	38	16	68	50	15
TOTAL MATH	52	34	18	58	38	20	66	50	16
GRADE 8									
TOTAL BATTERY	51	33	18	55	39	16	67	51	16
TOTAL READING	51	37	14	54	42	12	65	54	11
TOTAL LANGUAGE	49	35	14	53	42	11	64	52	12
TOTAL MATH	52	31	21	59	38	21	67	50	17

Table A12

**PERCENTAGE OF STUDENTS TESTED
BY RACIAL/ETHNIC GROUPS CALIFORNIA ACHIEVEMENT TESTS
1980 TO 1982**

		Asian		Black		Hispanic		White		Total*	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
GRADE 3	1982	423	84	646	93	219	82	3948	97	5247	95
	1981	368	77	688	92	181	68	3955	96	5197	93
	1980	320	79	740	95	165	66	4388	96	5616	94
GRADE 5	1982	448	86	762	94	223	80	4288	97	5724	95
	1981	459	84	820	95	236	81	4999	98	6524	96
	1980	358	81	856	97	216	80	5775	98	7214	97
GRADE 8	1982	505	94	928	97	260	88	5878	98	7587	97
	1981	387	88	872	95	243	80	5710	97	7234	96
	1980	359	85	828	94	234	81	5878	96	7314	95
GRADE 11	1982	388	75	788	86	236	69	5713	90	7142	88
	1981	353	75	758	85	248	74	5981	89	7350	87
	1980	338	79	784	80	263	72	6552	88	7951	86
TOTAL	1982	1764	85	3124	93	938	80	19827	95	25700	94
	1981	1567	81	3138	92	908	76	20645	95	26305	93
	1980	1375	81	3208	92	878	75	22593	94	28095	93

*The number reported for the Total group does not equal the sum of the numbers for each racial group because no data are reported for American Indians. That group is too small to provide reliable data.

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Table A13

CALIFORNIA ACHIEVEMENT TESTS RESULTS
FOR MCPS FEMALE STUDENTS
1980-1982

Grade/Year	No. Tested	TOTAL BATTERY		Phonic Analysis		Structural Analysis		Reading Vocabulary		Reading Comprehension		TOTAL READING		Spelling	
		NCE Mean	Per. Rank	NCE Mean	Per. Rank	NCE Mean	Per. Rank	NCE Mean	Per. Rank	NCE Mean	Per. Rank	NCE Mean	Per. Rank	NCE Mean	Per. Rank
3 - 1982	2611	68	80	59	67	64	75	63	73	65	76	65	76	64	75
1981	2579	66	78	58	65	63	73	62	72	63	73	64	75	63	73
1980	2745	65	76	57	63	62	72	62	72	63	73	63	73	63	73
5 - 1982	2860	69	82	-	-	-	-	64	75	65	76	65	76	63	73
1981	3247	68	80	-	-	-	-	64	75	64	75	65	76	62	72
1980	3555	67	79	-	-	-	-	64	75	64	75	64	75	62	72
8 - 1982	3878	68	80	-	-	-	-	64	75	66	78	66	78	62	72
1981	3796	67	79	-	-	-	-	63	73	66	78	65	76	61	70
1980	3650	67	79	-	-	-	-	63	73	65	76	65	76	61	70
11 - 1982	3596	66	78	-	-	-	-	63	73	63	73	64	75	61	70
1981	3738	65	76	-	-	-	-	62	72	63	73	63	73	61	70
1980	4015	64	75	-	-	-	-	61	70	62	72	62	72	61	70
Grade/Year	No. Tested	Language Mechanics		Language Expression		TOTAL LANGUAGE		Math Computation		Math Concepts & Applications		TOTAL MATH		Reference Skills	
		NCE Mean	Per. Rank	NCE Mean	Per. Rank	NCE Mean	Per. Rank	NCE Mean	Per. Rank	NCE Mean	Per. Rank	NCE Mean	Per. Rank	NCE Mean	Per. Rank
3 - 1982	2611	71	84	65	76	70	83	66	78	64	75	67	79	-	-
1981	2579	70	83	64	75	69	82	64	75	63	73	64	75	-	-
1980	2745	69	82	64	75	68	80	62	72	62	72	63	73	-	-
5 - 1982	2860	69	82	69	82	71	84	65	76	66	78	67	79	68	80
1981	3247	69	82	69	82	71	84	65	76	65	76	66	78	67	79
1980	3555	68	80	68	80	70	83	64	75	65	76	65	76	66	78
8 - 1982	3878	69	82	66	78	69	82	66	78	67	79	67	79	66	78
1981	3796	68	80	66	78	68	80	66	78	66	78	67	79	66	78
1980	3650	69	82	66	78	69	82	64	75	66	78	66	78	65	76
11 - 1982	3596	65	76	65	76	66	78	62	72	63	73	63	73	64	75
1981	3738	65	76	64	75	66	78	61	70	62	72	62	72	63	73
1980	4015	64	75	63	73	65	76	60	68	62	72	62	72	63	73

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Table A14

CALIFORNIA ACHIEVEMENT TESTS RESULTS
FOR MCPS MALE STUDENTS
1980-1982

Grade/Year	No. Tested	TOTAL BATTERY		Phonic Analysis		Structural Analysis		Reading Vocabulary		Reading Comprehension		TOTAL READING		Spelling	
		NCE Mean	Per. Rank	NCE Mean	Per. Rank	NCE Mean	Per. Rank	NCE Mean	Per. Rank	NCE Mean	Per. Rank	NCE Mean	Per. Rank	NCE Mean	Per. Rank
3 - 1982	2636	66	78	56	61	62	72	61	70	61	70	62	72	58	65
1981	2618	65	76	56	61	61	70	61	70	60	68	61	70	58	65
1980	2871	63	73	55	59	59	67	61	70	59	67	60	68	58	65
5 - 1982	2864	67	79	-	-	-	-	65	76	63	73	64	75	59	67
1981	3277	66	78	-	-	-	-	65	76	63	73	64	75	59	67
1980	3664	64	75	-	-	-	-	65	76	62	72	64	75	59	67
8 - 1982	3709	65	76	-	-	-	-	65	76	64	75	65	76	55	59
1981	3573	64	75	-	-	-	-	66	78	64	75	66	78	55	59
1980	3664	64	75	-	-	-	-	64	75	63	73	65	76	54	58
11 - 1982	3546	62	72	-	-	-	-	61	70	61	70	62	72	54	58
1981	3612	62	72	-	-	-	-	61	70	61	70	62	72	53	56
1980	3936	62	72	-	-	-	-	61	70	61	70	62	72	54	58
Grade/Year	No. Tested	Language Mechanics		Language Expression		TOTAL LANGUAGE		Math Computation		Math Concepts & Applications		TOTAL MATH		Reference Skills	
		NCE Mean	Per. Rank	NCE Mean	Per. Rank	NCE Mean	Per. Rank	NCE Mean	Per. Rank	NCE Mean	Per. Rank	NCE Mean	Per. Rank	NCE Mean	Per. Rank
3 - 1982	2636	66	78	61	70	65	76	66	78	65	76	67	79	-	-
1981	2618	65	76	61	70	64	75	65	76	63	73	65	76	-	-
1980	2871	64	75	60	68	63	73	63	73	63	73	64	75	-	-
5 - 1982	2864	66	78	65	76	67	79	64	75	68	80	67	79	66	78
1981	3277	64	75	64	75	66	78	63	73	67	79	66	78	65	76
1980	3659	64	75	63	73	65	76	61	70	67	79	65	76	65	76
8 - 1982	3709	63	73	61	70	62	72	62	72	68	80	66	78	63	73
1981	3573	62	72	61	70	62	72	62	72	68	80	65	76	63	73
1980	3664	62	72	60	68	62	72	59	67	67	79	64	75	62	72
11 - 1982	3546	58	65	59	67	59	67	60	68	64	75	63	73	61	70
1981	3612	58	65	60	68	60	68	60	68	65	76	61	73	61	70
1980	3936	58	65	59	67	59	67	60	68	65	76	61	73	61	70

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APPENDIX B
TECHNICAL TESTING TERMS

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The following section provides a reference for the technical testing terms used throughout this report. The terms are defined; their uses are stated; and precautions about their interpretation are provided. The terms are listed in alphabetical order.

CRITERION-REFERENCED TEST (CRT)

Definition

A test based on specific learning objectives (or teaching objectives), usually within a narrow range of subject matter or skills. The tests are designed to measure the knowledge or skills the student has attained. The Maryland Functional Reading Test (MFRT) is an example of a CRT.

Use

CRTs provide information about the extent to which the student has attained the learning objective(s).

Precaution(s)

1. CRTs are often designed so a student can answer all or almost all of the questions correctly or incorrectly depending on the extent to which the student has attained the skills being measured. They are not designed to yield information about different levels of achievement and, therefore, cannot usually be used to rank students on specific skills.
2. To be useful measures of specific skills, CRTs must have a sufficient number of questions measuring each particular skill included on the test. Although what is "sufficient" is not a fixed number, there should, in most cases, be at least five questions which measure a skill. A test purporting to be a CRT which has fewer than five questions per skill should be viewed with skepticism.

GRADE EQUIVALENT SCORES (GE)

Definition

The grade equivalent of a given raw score on any test estimates the grade level at which the typical pupil achieves this raw score. The digit(s) to the left of the decimal point represent the grade; the digit to the right

of the decimal point represents the month within the grade according to the following table:

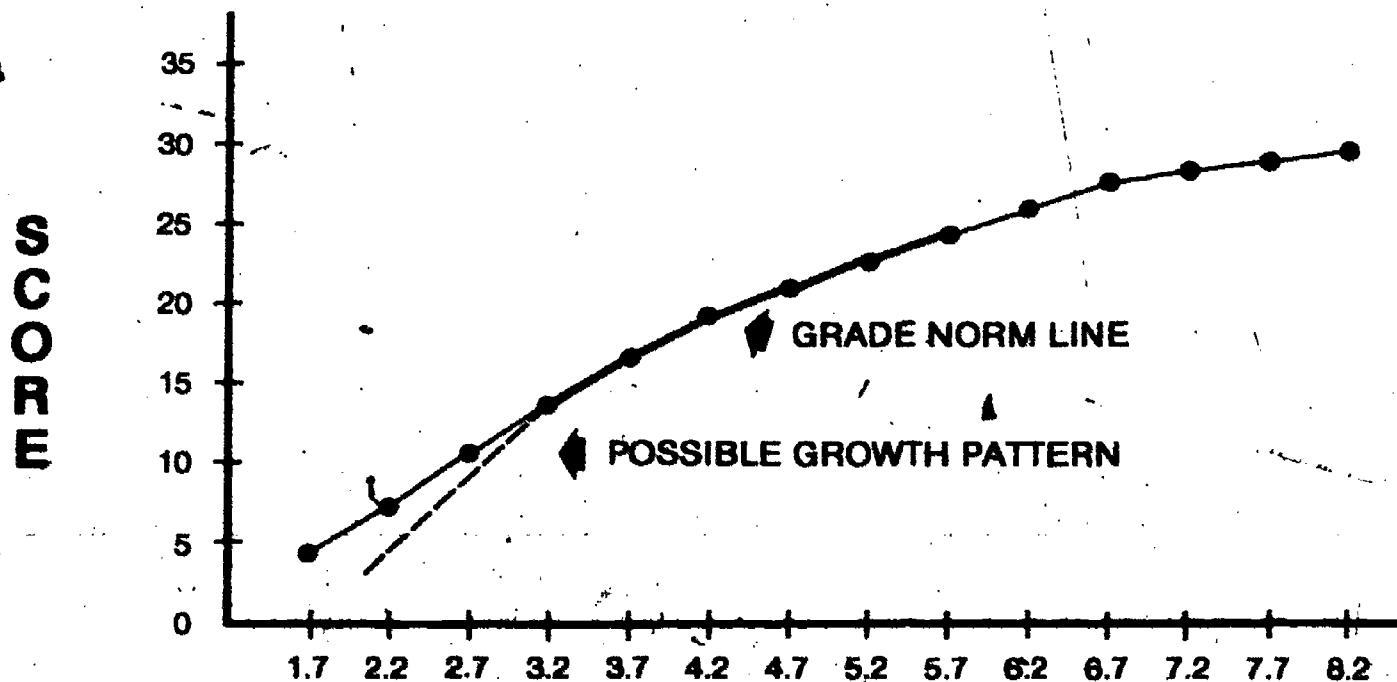
<u>Number</u>	<u>Month</u>
0	September
1	October
2	November
3	December
4	January
5	February
6	March
7	April
8	May
9	June-August

An example of how a test publisher might derive grade equivalents can be useful in understanding GE. The example presented below represents the best methodology currently in use. Many tests are normed with fewer samples.

If the publisher is norming a fourth grade test, he will test a representative sample in Grades 3, 4, and 5. In each grade, the sample, or two comparable samples, will be tested in the fall (November) and the spring (April). Thus, the grade levels being tested as 3.2, 3.7, 4.2, 4.7, 5.2, and 5.7. (Often publishers test only once a year.)

The average raw test score for the students in each group is computed and plotted on a graph similar to the one below. The mean scores are indicated by "•" on the graph. All other grade-and-month values are estimated by interpolation between the means and extrapolation beyond the means. The GEs beyond the grade range of students in the norming sample should be regarded as no better than rough estimates.

Figure B1



GRADE EQUIVALENT

Use

GEs provide a familiar referent for test scores.

Precautions

1. The grade equivalent score does not indicate the grade levels of work that a student can perform. It simply estimates the grade level of the typical student in the norming sample achieving a given raw score. For example, suppose a fourth grade student has a score with a grade equivalent of 5.4 on a fourth grade test. This does not mean that a fourth grade student can do work which is done in January in the fifth grade. It simply estimates that this student did as well on a fourth grade test as the typical student in January of the fifth grade. However, remember that if the norming sample for the fourth grade test did not include any fifth grade students, this estimate is very tentative.
2. Grade equivalent scores should not be added and subtracted, because they are not an equal distance apart at all points. They are developed under an assumption that learning occurs equally during the school year. In fact, students tend to learn more at different times in the year. From a strict statistical point of view, this lack of equal score intervals means that mean GE scores should not be computed. However, if the GE scores are converted to Normal Curve Equivalent scores which do have this equal interval quality, the mean score computed from the converted scores is generally very close to that computed from the GEs, especially if the grade equivalents represent a wide range of possible scores.
3. The attempt to build a scale based on the assumption of equal learning cited in Number 2 above results in differential GE gains for raw score changes. What occurs is that a one raw score point change may cause a one-month change in GE at one place in the norm table and a five-month gain elsewhere. The largest changes in GE generally happen in the extremes of score distribution.

An example of the unequal GE differences between raw scores is shown below. These scores are taken from the ITBS seventh grade spelling test.

Grade	Test	Raw Score	Grade Equivalent	Difference in Grade Equiv.
7	Spelling	7	3.5	
		8	4.0	.5
		9	4.4	.4
7	Spelling	25	8.4	
		26	8.5	.1
		27	8.7	.2

4. Grade equivalents generally have a wider range at higher grade levels. This leads to the situation that a student who has the same PR in Grades 3 and 5 will probably be further above (or below) the median in GE terms in Grade 5. This means that if he/she has a high PR in both grades, the gain in GE terms will be more than two years. If he/she has a low PR, the gain will be less than two GEs. Therefore, if a constant expected GE gain were established for all students, it would be too high for some and too low for others. The example below from ITBS norms demonstrates this problem.

PR	Grade 3	Grade 5	Grade Equivalent Change
90	5.1	7.5	2.4
50	3.6	5.6	2.0
10	2.6	4.1	1.5

5. Because a grade equivalent score represents the performance of a typical student at a given grade level, approximately half of the students in a nationwide sample would be expected to score below grade level.
6. Grade equivalents should not be compared across subject areas as they have different meanings. For example, mathematics is more grade-related than reading; and, therefore, the GEs are generally less spread out for math than for reading.
7. Grade equivalents should not be compared across different tests because they may have different meanings due to different norming samples.

INTERQUARTILE RANGE

Definition

Quartiles are scores (points in a distribution) that divide a score distribution into quarters. Twenty-five percent of the scores are at or below the first quartile (Q1), 50 percent are at or below the second quartile (Q2, which is also the median), and 75 percent are at or below the third quartile (Q3). The interquartile range includes the band of scores that lies between Q1 and Q3, or the middle 50 percent of the scores.

Use

By eliminating the effect of the lowest and highest quarters of the distribution, the interquartile range provides a measure of how the typical students in a group performed.

Precaution(s)

Eliminating the extreme scores may be removing important information such as the location of pockets of students needing compensatory or gifted programs. If the median is close to either quartile, it could indicate a large number of students at that end of the distribution who might require such services.

MEAN

Definition

The sum of the scores divided by the number of scores.

Use

The mean is used as a measure of the performance of the "typical" student in a group.

Precaution

1. In a small group, the mean can be overly influenced by a few extreme scores. Thus, if a few scores in a distribution are very low but most are quite high, the mean will be depressed by the low scores more than the median. In groups where there are a few extremely low scores, the mean will, therefore, be lower than the median. Therefore, it is often useful to compare the mean with the median.
2. Use of the mean provides no information about the spread of scores.

MEDIAN

Definition

The score that divides a test score distribution in half is known as the median. Half of the scores are above the median, half are below. The median is the score that has a percentile rank of 50.

Use

The median is used as a measure of the performance of the "typical" student in a group.

Precaution(s)

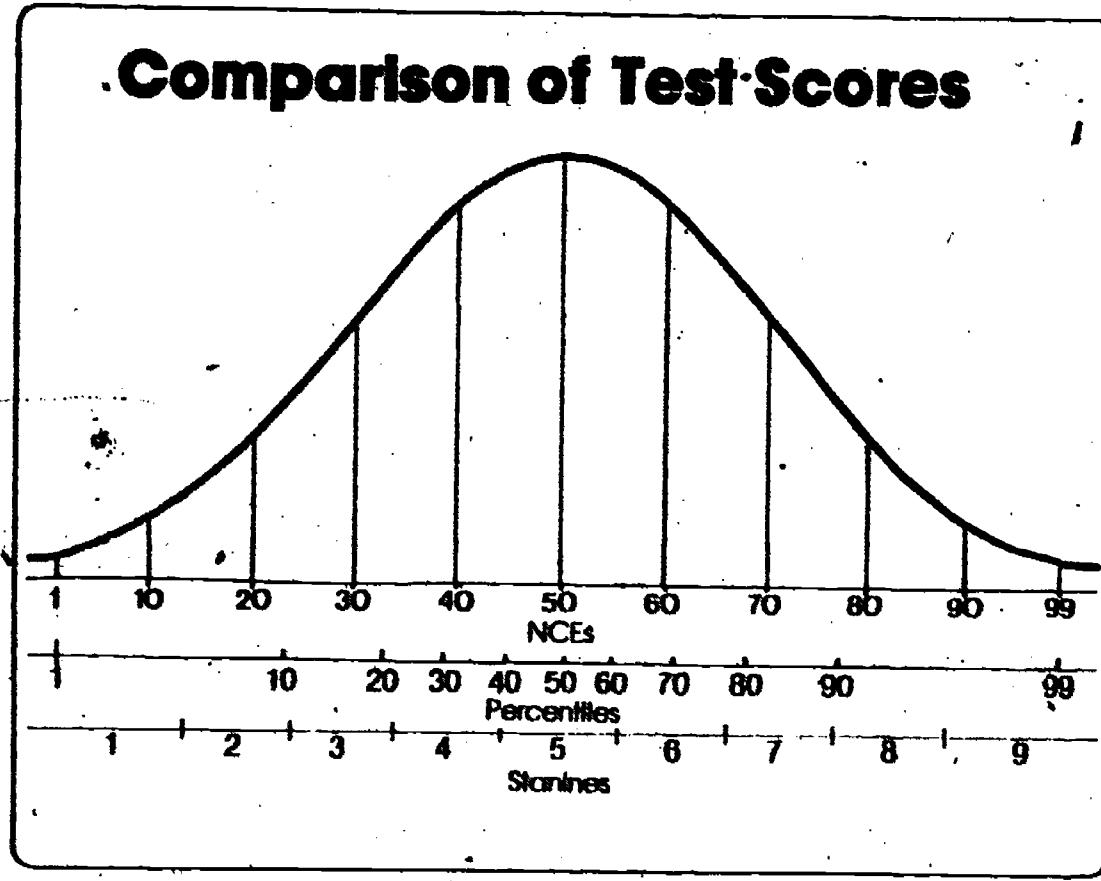
1. See Precaution 1 for "mean."
2. Use of the median provides no information about the spread of scores.

NORMAL CURVE

Definition

A normal curve is a distribution of scores or values which, in graphic form, is bell-shaped as shown in Figure B2. In a normal curve distribution, the mean and the median are at the same point. The majority of the scores are clustered around the mean/median. Sixty-eight percent of the scores are within one standard deviation of the mean/median, and 95 percent are within two standard deviations. Scores which are more than three standard deviations from the mean/median are rather rare, occurring less than 1 percent of the time.

Figure B2



Use

Because of its well-documented statistical properties, the normal curve distribution is often used in reporting test scores as an aid in interpreting scores of groups or individuals.

Precautions

The normal curve distribution is a statistical or mathematical ideal. It is not a graphic description of what a particular distribution should be; distributions which do not conform to the normal curve are not "abnormal." Many variables can affect the distribution of a particular set of scores: test content, difficulty of the test items, suitability of the test for the group to which it is administered.

NORMAL CURVE EQUIVALENT SCORES (NCE)

Definition

NCEs divide the normal distribution into 99 segments, units, or scores (Figure B2). Scores range from 1-99, with a mean/median of 50. NCEs can be related to percentile ranks as shown in the comparative scales in Figure B2.

Uses

1. NCEs can be subjected to arithmetic operations. Therefore, mean NCEs can be computed, and differences in NCEs can be compared at all points in the score distribution.
2. NCEs can be used in analyses of group data (for reasons above). In addition, NCEs are scaled to reveal small changes, something which stanine scores will not do consistently because of the large score range at each stanine point.

Precaution(s)

1. Use of NCEs for evaluating individualized performance is to be done with caution. A change of five NCE units on a test score is within the error range for individuals on most standardized tests. However, since NCEs give a false sense of precision--and hence of security--the careless test user could consider such a change meaningful.
2. NCEs are difficult to interpret when presented alone. After an analysis has been performed on the basis of NCEs, results are often converted to some more readily understandable scale like percentile ranks.

NORM-REFERENCED TEST (NRT)

Definition

The NRT is designed to rank students according to the number of test items answered correctly (i.e., according to raw score). Ranking is usually also done in relation to the performance of a norming sample. The California Achievement Tests is an example of an NRT.

In a strict statistical sense, it is probably incorrect to subject any test scores to arithmetic operations. However, NCEs, standard scores with an underlying normal distribution, raw scores, and stanines come closer than any other score scales to having equal-interval properties which permit arithmetic operations.

Use

Norm-referenced tests provide information about which students know the most about the content included on the test.

Precaution(s)

1. A good NRT is designed to enable between 40 and 70 percent of the examinees to answer any given item correctly. Many items are therefore too difficult for a majority of examinees to get right. This means that most NRTs are not very good tests of what an individual student knows (as opposed to criterion-referenced tests). Rather, they are measures of who knows the most about the test content.
2. NRTs often include only one or two questions which measure achievement of a given skill or objective. Information about student performance on a particular objective is, therefore, usually not very reliable.

NORMS

Definition

Statistics that describe the test performance of specified groups, such as students in a given grade, age range, type of community, etc.

Use

Norms provide a way of relating raw scores to a more meaningful score scale, such as percentile ranks, stanines, grade equivalents, or a standard score, so that it can be determined how a student performed relative to a "representative" sample of students similar in some way.

Precaution(s)

1. Norming samples cannot be perfectly representative of a large group of students. For most major standardized tests, publishers use sophisticated sampling procedures to determine the norming sample. However, there will always be a small error factor. This means that caution must be used when comparing the scores from two different tests or even from two levels of the same test because the levels may not have used the same group of students. The following is an example of what might happen because of this. If the students in the norming sample for Test A are brighter than those in the sample for Test B, the norms for the two tests will not be equivalent. A student who then takes both tests will be likely to attain a lower percentile rank on Test A because he/she is being compared with a brighter group of students on a test which has "more difficult" norms.

2. Test publishers often provide norms for different times of the year such as fall, winter, and spring. However, they may not have used a norming sample at all of these times, which means that some of the norms are estimates. A test manual should be consulted to determine when a given test was normed. Estimated norms for any other time of year should be viewed with caution.
3. Test norms are not necessarily derived every year, and therefore some norms may be several years old. However, it is common practice to compare current student performance on a given test with the performance of the national norming sample. Caution must therefore be exercised in interpreting the meaning of an individual's status. For example, a student who took a test in 1978 and who achieved a percentile rank of 60 probably did not score higher than 60 percent of the students taking the test in 1978. Rather, the individual scored higher than 60 percent of the students in the norming sample who took the test in the past, for example in 1970.
4. The above considerations may weaken the usefulness of older norms. If changes have occurred in curricula, current students may be better prepared in some skills or subjects than were students in the norming sample, less well prepared, or simply differently prepared. Thus, comparisons of percentile ranks across years may be clouded by changing curricula.
5. Norms are derived so that half of the representative group is expected to be below average. This means that half of the group will be below grade level, below a percentile rank of 50 and below the mean. Therefore, it is extremely difficult to have all of the students in any large group perform above the average.

PERCENTILE RANK (PR)

Definition

The percentile rank (PR) expresses the percentage of students in the norming sample who scored at or below a given score. For example, if a raw score of 30 has a percentile rank of 78, then 78 percent of the students in the norming sample scored at or below 30 items correct.

Use

PRs provide easily interpretable information about how a given student's performance on a test compares with the performance of students in the norming sample.

Precaution(s)

1. PRs should not be added nor subtracted because they are not an equal distance apart at all points. For example, Figure 3.2 clearly shows that an increase of 10 points between percentile ranks 45 and 55 is not the same distance as an increase of 10 points between percentile ranks 85 and 95. A person would have to show a larger amount of improvement to achieve the second increase.

2. On a test of fewer than 100 questions, it is not possible for every whole number of the percentile rank scale to have an associated raw score. Therefore, in such circumstances, a one-point increase in raw score can cause an increase of several percentile rank units. What might appear to be substantial increase on the percentile rank scale is really only an increase of one additional question correct. This caveat applies to virtually all tests in standardized batteries.
3. Percentile ranks should not be confused with percent of correct answers (raw scores). They have completely different meanings.

RAW SCORE

Definition

The number of questions or test items answered correctly

Use

Raw scores can be used to report the number of questions answered correctly.

Precaution(s)

1. A raw score has no meaning other than the number of items answered correctly. It provides no interpretative information.
2. Raw scores can be quite misleading when reported by themselves because the meaning of raw scores differs from test to test. For example, if one 50-item test is easy and one 50-item test is difficult, a raw score of 30 on the difficult test might represent better performance than a raw score of 45 on the easier test.
3. Subjecting raw scores to arithmetic operations (e.g. addition, etc.) is a questionable procedure. Generally, raw scores do not have the equal interval property required for these operations. This is because the same raw score can be obtained by different students who get different combinations of items correct. These items will most likely vary in their level of difficulty. Thus, identical raw scores will possibly represent differential levels of achievement.

RELIABILITY

Definition

- Reliability refers to the extent to which a test is consistent in what it measures. There are three major types of reliability, all expressed as a coefficient ranging from 0 (complete lack of consistency) to 1 (perfect consistency).

1. Internal consistency is the degree to which all the questions on a test measure the same thing. For example, a mathematics test that measures only addition of fractions will probably have a higher internal consistency coefficient than one that measures several different mathematical operations. This would be especially important for achievement tests that measure specific skills.
2. Stability is the degree to which a person will achieve the same score on a test that is taken twice within a time period of anything from a few days to a year or two. This is important in an instrument which measures a trait like natural ability, which is not expected to change over time.
3. Equivalence is the degree to which a person will achieve the same score on two forms of the same test. This is important for any test in which two forms are to be used interchangeably.

Use

Reliability is a measure of the quality of a test.

Precaution(s)

The type of reliability appropriate for a given testing situation should be used.

SCALE SCORE (SS)

Definition

Scale Scores range from 0 to 999 and provide a link between all levels of the California Achievement Tests.

Uses

1. Scale scores can be subjected to arithmetic operations like Normal Curve Equivalent scores. Therefore, means can be computed and differences in SSs can be compared meaningfully.
2. Scale scores provide a way of comparing scores on different levels of the California Achievement Tests and, therefore, provide a way of measuring growth.
3. The capability of comparing results from different test levels also means that scale scores help to make out-of-level testing possible. This testing procedure allows for a student to take a test for a grade other than his own and still have results (percentile ranks and stanines) based on norms for his/her grade.

Precaution

1. Scale scores should not be used to compare scores in different subject areas. They were not developed so that equivalent scores in two subject areas would indicate equivalent levels of achievement. Any comparison of scale scores should be done within subject areas.
2. There are not "typical" scale scores for each grade or test level. In fact, the ranges of SSs in the various levels overlap considerably.

STANDARD DEVIATION (SD)

Definition

Standard Deviation (SD) is a measure of the dispersion in a set of scores. The closer the scores cluster around the mean, the smaller the SD will be.

Use

As a measure of the spread in a set of scores, the SD can be used to assist in determining the degree of importance of score differences. For example, a difference of 2 points would probably not have much meaning if the SD were 20 but could be quite important if the SD were 0.5.

Precaution(s)

None

STANDARD ERROR OF MEASUREMENT (SEM)

Definition

The SEM is an estimate of the magnitude of error in a test score. Possible causes of error in scores include lucky or unlucky guesses, a student's not feeling well or failing to follow directions, the fact that test questions may be only a sample of those that could be asked, sloppiness, laziness, etc.

Uses

1. The SEM provides a way of determining the possible fluctuation in test scores which would be obtained if an individual were to take the same test a number of times. It indicates how far a particular obtained score might deviate from the individual's "true" score (the score the individual would obtain if there were no error in the test). It is usually assumed that the scores obtained from repeated testing would conform to the normal curve.

distribution. Therefore, in practice, it is assumed that there is a probability of 68:100 that the "true" score is within one SEM of the obtained score and that there is a probability of 95:100 that the obtained score is within two SEMs of the obtained score.

2. The SEM can be used in significance testing to provide a way of determining whether differences in test scores or group mean scores are statistically significant (that they vary more than can be reasonably attributed to testing error).

Precaution(s)

None

STANINE

Definition

A stanine is one of the scores of a nine-point division of the normal distribution. Stanine scores range from 1 to 9 with a mean and median of 5. As shown in Figure B2, each stanine has a range of corresponding percentile ranks or raw scores.

Uses

1. Stanines can be subjected to arithmetic operations (addition, etc.). Therefore, the mean of distributions can be computed, and differences in stanine scores can be compared at all points in the distribution except, in some cases, at the extreme stanine scores of 1 and 9.
2. Stanines do not give a false sense of accuracy of a given score because each stanine covers a range of raw scores. The stanine scale is therefore useful for reporting individuals' scores. Differences in stanines are more likely to represent change beyond that which can be attributed to error than are other kinds of scores.

Precaution(s)

As can be seen in Figure B2, interpretation of differences in stanine scores is clouded by the range within a given stanine. For example, if an individual's score increases from the top of the Stanine-3 range to the bottom of the Stanine-5 range, it represents less improvement than an increase from the bottom of the Stanine-3 range to the top of the Stanine-4 range. However, on cursory examination, it would seem as if the first increase were the greater.

STATISTICAL SIGNIFICANCE TEST

Definition

A significance test is a statistical procedure used to determine whether two (or more) groups differ on a trait more than could normally be expected if testing error or sampling error were assumed to be the cause of the difference.

Use

Under highly controlled conditions (as in experiments, etc.), tests of statistical significance are used to test hypotheses. When variables cannot be controlled (as in the countywide testing program), the results from such a test are open to question.

Precaution(s)

1. Results of significance tests are reported as probability statements. If the reported probability is less than .01, the chance is less than 1:100 that the difference between groups can be attributed to testing error. If the probability is .001, the chance is less than 1:1000 that the difference can be attributed to testing error. However, there is always some chance (1:1000, etc.) that the difference was caused by error.
2. When a large number of tests of significance are performed, some differences will turn out to be statistically significant by chance alone. That is, since there is always some chance that a difference can be caused by error (1:20, 1:100, 1:1000, etc.), a certain number of significant differences can be expected to occur because of error. There is no way to determine whether a particular statistically significant difference was or was not caused by error. Again, only a probability can be determined.
3. When tests of significance are used to evaluate the difference of means, the larger the group the smaller the difference in means needs to be for statistical significance. The smaller the group, the larger the difference must be. For example, a difference of only 1-2 months on the grade equivalent scale, or a fraction of a raw-score point, will be statistically significant for groups of several thousand students. In contrast, a difference of as much as six months may be required for significance with a group of one hundred students. Because many of the comparisons in this report involve very large groups, no significant tests of differences and means were performed. While small differences would have been statistically significant, they would not have been educationally meaningful.

VALIDITY

Definition

Validity is the extent to which a test does the job for which it is used. There are three major types of validity that a test may possess.

1. Content validity is most important for achievement tests. This requires that a test contain questions that adequately reflect the content the test is supposed to measure.
2. Criterion-related validity is most important for placement tests, college admissions tests, or tests on which employment decisions are based. Performance on the test must be highly correlated with performance in the program, success in college, or success on the job for which the test is a screening instrument.
3. Construct validity is most important in psychological instruments. Tests of ability are examples of such instruments. Construct validity requires that the test adequately discriminate between people who do or do not have a particular trait.

Use

Validity is a measure or concept that helps one evaluate the quality of a test.

Precaution(s)

The type of validity appropriate for a given testing situation should be used.